

Mary Queen of Scots
A FULL D. Maintosh

COLLECTION

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All the PROCLAMATIONS and ORDERS
published by the Authority of

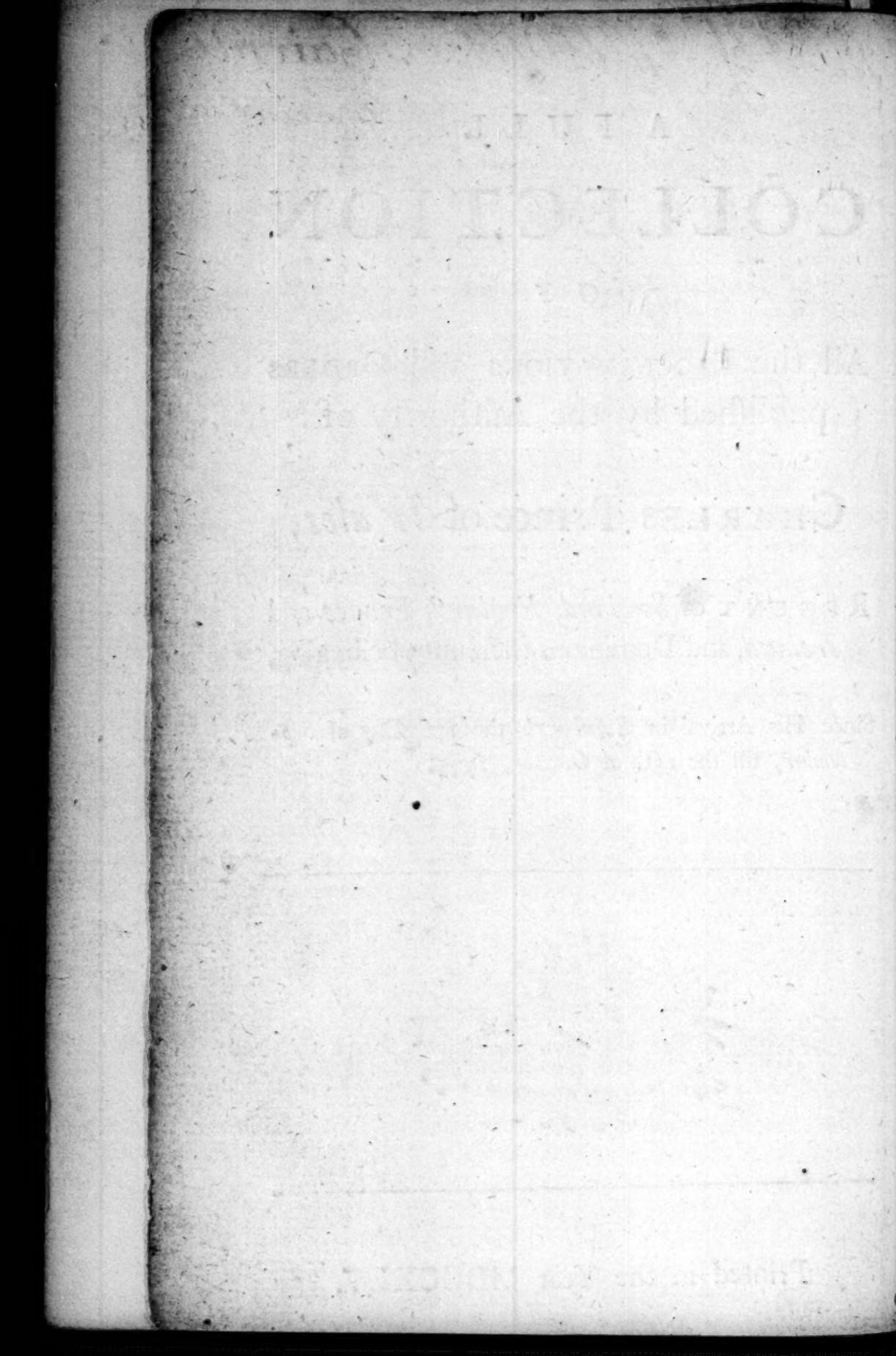
K CHARLES Prince of Wales,

Regent of Scotland, England, France and
Ireland, and Dominions thereunto belonging,

Since His Arrival in Edinburgh the 17th Day of September, till the 15th of October, 1745.-



Printed in the Year MDCCXLV.



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Full COLLECTION of all the
PROCLAMATIONS and PAPERS, pu-
blished by Authority, &c.

The KING's Commission.

JAMES R.

WHERAS we have a near Prospect
of being restored to the Throne of
our Ancestors, by the good Inclina-
tions of our Subjects towards us; and whereas,
on account of the present Situation of this
Country, it will be absolutely impossible for
us to be in Person at the first setting up of our
Royal Standard, and even some Time after: We
therefore esteem it for our Service, and the Good
of our Kingdoms and Dominions, to nominate
and appoint, as we hereby nominate, constitute,
and appoint our dearest Son CHARLES,
Prince of Wales, to be sole Regent of our
Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland,
and of all other our Dominions, during our Ab-
sence. It is our Will and Intention, That our
said dearest Son should enjoy and exercise all
that Power and Authority, which, according to
the ancient Constitution of our Kingdoms, has

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been enjoyed and exercised by former Regents. Requiring all our faithful Subjects to give all due Submission and Obedience to our Regent aforesaid, as immediately representing our Royal Person, and acting by our Authority. And we do hereby revoke all Commissions of Regency, granted to any Person or Persons whatsoever. And; *lastly*, we hereby dispense with all Formalities, and other Omissions, that may be herein contained; declating this our Commission to be as firm and valid to all Intents and Purposes, as if it had passed our Great Seals, and as if it were according to the usual Stile and Forms. Given under our Sign-Manual and Privy-Signet, at our Court at *Rome*, the 23d Day of *December* 1743. in the Forty third Year of our Reign.

J. R.

(L. S.)

His MAJESTY's most gracious Declaration.

JAMES R.

JAMES the Eight, by the Grace of GOD, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all our loving Subjects of what Degree or Quality soever: Greeting,

Having always born the most constant Affection to our ancient Kingdom of Scotland, from whence we derive our Royal Origin, and where our Progenitors have swayed the Sceptre with Glory through a longer Succession of Kings, than any Monarchy upon Earth can at this

this Day boast of. We cannot but behold with the deepest Concern the Miseries they suffer under a foreign Usurpation, and the intolerable Burdens daily added to their Yoke, which become yet more sensible to us, when we consider the constant Zeal and Affection the Generality of our Subjects of that our ancient Kingdom have expressed for us on all Occasions, and particularly when we had the Satisfaction of being ourselves amongst them.

We see a Nation always famous for Valour, and highly esteemed by the greatest of foreign Potentates, reduced to the Condition of a Province, under the specious Pretence of an Union with a more powerful Neighbour; in consequence of this pretended Union, grievous and unprecedented Taxes have been laid on, and levied with Severity, in spight of all the Representations that could be made to the contrary, and these have not failed to produce that Poverty and Decay of Trade, which were easily foreseen to be the necessary Consequences of such oppressive Measures.

To prevent the just Resentment which could not but arise from such Usage, our faithful *Highlanders*, a People always trained up and inured to Arms, have been deprived of them: Forts and Citadels have been built and garrisoned, where no foreign Invasion could be apprehended, and a Military Government has been effectually introduced, as into a conquered Country. It is easy to foresee what must be

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the Consequences of such violent and unprecedeted Proceedings, if a timely Remedy be not put to them ; neither is it less manifest, that such a Remedy can never be obtained, but by our Restoration to the Throne of our Ancestors, into whose royal Hearts such destructive Maxims could never find Admittance.

We think it needless to call to Mind how solicitous we have ever been, and how often we have ventured our Royal Person, to compass this great End, which the Divine Providence seems now to have furnished us with the Means of doing effectually, by enabling our good Subjects in *England* to shake off the Yoke under which they have likewise felt their Share of the common Calamities. Our former Experience leaves us no Room to doubt of the cheerful and hearty Concurrence of our *Scots* Subjects on this Occasion, towards the perfecting the great and glorious Work : But that none may be deterred by the Memory of past Miscarriages from returning to their Duty, and being restored to the Happiness they formerly enjoyed ; we, in this publick Manner, think fit to make known our gracious Intentions towards all our People.

We do therefore, by this our Royal Declaration, absolutely and effectually pardon and remit all Treasons, and other Crimes hitherto committed against our Royal Father, or our selves : From the Benefit of which Pardon we except none, but such as shall, after the Publication

cation hereof, wilfully and maliciously oppose us, or those who shall appear, or endeavour to appear in Arms for our Service.

We further declare, That we will, with all convenient Speed, call a free Parliament; That, by the Advice and Assistance of such an Assembly, we may be enabled to repair the Breaches caused by so long an Usurpation, to redress all Grievances, and to free our People from the unsupportable Burden of the Malt-Tax, and all other Hardships and Impositions, which have been the Consequences of the pretended Union, That so the Nation may be restored to that Honour, Liberty, and Independency, which it formerly enjoyed.

We likewise promise, upon our Royal Word, to protect, secure, and maintain all our Protestant Subjects in the free Exercise of their Religion, and in the full Enjoyment of all their Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, and in the secure Possession of all Churches, Universities, Colleges, and Schools, conform to the Laws of the Land.

All this we shall be ready to confirm in our first Parliament; in which we promise to pass any Act or Acts that shall be judged necessary to secure each private Person in the full Possession of his Liberty and Property, to advance Trade, to relieve the Poor, and establish the general Welfare and Tranquility of the Nation: In all such Matters, we are fully resolved to act always by the Advice of our Parliaments.

m^en^ts, and to value none of our Titles so much, as that of *Common Father of our People*; which we shall ever show ourselves to be, by our constant Endeavours to promote the Quiet and Happiness of all our Subjects.' And we shall be particularly solicitous to settle, encourage, and maintain the Fishery, and Linen Manufactory of the Nation, which we are sensible may be of such Advantage to it, and which, we hope, are Works reserved for us to accomplish.

As for those, who shall appear more signally zealous for the Recovery of our just Rights, and the Prosperity of their Country, we shall take effectual Care to reward them according to their respective Degrees and Merits. And we particularly promise, as aforesaid, our full, free, and general Pardon to all Officers, Soldiers and Sailors, now engaged in the Service of the Usurper, whether of the Sea or Land, provided, That, upon the Publication hereof, and before they engage in any Fight or Battle against our Forces, they quit the said unjust and unwarrantable Service, and return to their Duty: In which Case, we shall pay them all the Arrears that shall be at that Time due to them from the Usurper: We shall grant to the Officers the same Commissions they shall then bear, if not higher; and to all Soldiers and Sailors a Gratification of a whole Year's Pay, for their Forwardness in promoting our Service.

We

We further promise and declare, That the Vassals of such as shall; without Regard to our present Declaration, obstinately persist in their Rebellion; and thereby forfeit all Pretensions to our Royal Clemency, shall be delivered from all Servitude they were formerly bound to, and shall have Grants and Charters of their Lands to be held immediately of the Crown, provided, they, upon the Publication of this our Declaration, declare openly for us, and join heartily in the Cause of their Country.

And having thus declared our gracious Intentions to our loving Subjects, we do hereby require and command them to be assisting to us in the Recovery of our Rights, and of their own Liberties: And that all our Subjects, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, do, upon the setting up of our Royal Standard, immediately repair to it, or join themselves to such as shall first appear for us in their respective Shires; and also to seize the Horses and Arms of all suspected Persons, and all Ammunition, Forage, and whatever else may be necessary for the Use of our Forces.

We also strictly command all Receivers, Collectors, or other Persons, who may be seized of any Sum or Sums of Money levied in the Name, or for the Use of the Usurper, to retain such Sum or Sums of Money in their own Hands, till they can pay them to some Person of Distinction appearing publickly for us, and demanding the same for our Use and

and Service, whose Receipt or Receipts shall be a sufficient Discharge for all such Collectors, Receivers, or other Persons, their Heirs, &c.

Lastly, We do hereby require all Sheriffs of Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, and their respective Deputies, Magistrates of Royal Burrows, and Baillies of Regalities, and all others to whom it may belong, to publish this our Declaration, at the Market-Crosses of their respective Towns and Burrows, and there to proclaim us under the Penalty of being proceeded against, according to Law, for their Neglect of so necessary and important a Duty.

*Given at our Court at Rome, the 23d
Day of December 1743, in the Forty
third Year of our Reign. J. R.*

The PRINCE's Manifesto.

CHARLES P. R.

BY Virtue and Authority of the above Commission of Regency, granted unto us by the King our Royal Father; we are now come to execute his Majesty's Will and Pleasure, by setting up his Royal Standard, and asserting his undoubted Right to the Throne of his Ancestors.

We do therefore, in his Majesty's Name, and pursuant to the Tenor of his several Declarations, hereby grant a free, full, and general Pardon for all Treasons, Rebellions, and Offences whatsoever, committed at any Time before

fore the Publication hereof, against our Royal Grandfather, his present Majesty, and ourselves. To the Benefit of this Pardon, we shall deem justly entitled all such of his Majesty's Subjects, as shall testify their Willingness to accept of it, either by joining our Forces with all convenient Diligence, by setting up his Royal Standard in other Places, by repairing for our Service to any Place where it shall be so set up; or, at least, by openly renouncing all pretended Allegiance to the Usurper, and all Obedience to his Orders; or to those of any Person or Persons commissioned, or employed by him, or acting avowedly for him.

As for those who shall appear more signally zealous for the Recovery of his Majesty's just Rights, and the Prosperity of their Country, We shall take effectual Care to have them rewarded according to their respective Degrees and Merits: And we particularly promise as aforesaid, a full, free, and general Pardon to all Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, now engaged in the Service of the Usurper; provided, That upon the Publication hereof, and before they engage in any Fight or Battle against his Majesty's Forces, they quit the said unjust and unwarrantable Service, and return to their Duty, since they cannot but be sensible, that no Engagements, entred into with a foreign Usurper, can dispense with the Allegiance they owe to their natural Sovereign. And as a further Encouragement to them to comply with their

Duty, and our Commands ; we promise to every such Officer the same, or a higher Post in our Service than that which at present he enjoys, with full Payment of whatever Arrears may be due to him at the Time of his declaring for us ; and to every Soldier, Trooper, and Dragoon, who shall join us, as well as to every Seaman and Mariner of the Fleet, who shall declare for, and serve us, all their Arrears, and a whole Year's Pay to be given to each of them as a Gratuity, as soon as ever the Kingdoms shall be in a State of Tranquillity.

We do hereby further promise and declare, in his Majesty's Name, and by Virtue of the above said Commission ; That as soon as ever that happy State is obtained, he will, by and with the Advice of a free Parliament, wherein no Corruption, nor undue Influence whatsoever shall be used to byass the Votes of the Electors, or Elected ; settle, confirm, and secure all the Rights, Ecclesiastical and Civil, of each of his respective Kingdoms ; his Majesty being fully resolved to maintain the Church of *England*, as by Law established, and likewise the Protestant Churches of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, conformable to the Laws of each respective Kingdom ; together with a Toleration to all Protestant Dissenters ; he being utterly averse to all Persecution and Oppression whatsoever, particularly on Account of Conscience and Religion. And we ourselves being perfectly convinced of the Reasonableness and Equity

quity of the same Principles; do, in consequence hereof, further promise and declare, That all his Majesty's Subjects, shall be by him and us maintained in the full Enjoyment and Possession of all their Rights, Privileges, and Immunities, and especially of all Churches, Universities, Colleges and Schools, conformable to the Laws of the Land, which shall ever be the unalterable Rule of his Majesty's Government, and our own Actions.

And, That this our Undertaking may be accompanied with as little present Inconveniency as possible to the King's Subjects; we do hereby authorise and require all Civil Officers and Magistrates now in Place and Office, to continue, till further Orders, to execute their respective Employments in our Name, and by our Authority, as far as may be requisite for the Maintenance of common Justice, Order and Quiet; Willing and requiring them, at the same Time, to give strict Obedience to such Orders and Directions, as may, from Time to Time, be issued out by us, or those who shall be vested with any Share of our Authority and Power.

We also command and require all Officers of the Revenue, Customs and Excise, all Tax-gatherers, of what Denomination soever; and all others who may have any Part of the Publick Money in their Hands, to deliver it immediately to some principal Commander authorised by us, and take his Receipt for the same, which shall

shall be to them a sufficient Discharge; and in case of Refusal, we authorise and charge all such our Commanders, to exact the same for our Use, and to be accountable for it to us, or our Officers for that Purpose appointed.

And having thus sincerely, and in the Presence of Almighty GOD, declared the true Sentiments and Intentions of the King our Royal Father, as well as our own, in this Expedition, we do hereby require and Command all his loving Subjects to be afflicting to us in the Recovery of his just Rights, and of their own Liberties: And that all such, from the Age of Sixteen to Sixty, do forthwith repair to his Majesty's Royal Standard, or join themselves to such as shall first appear in their respective Shires for his Service: And also, to seize the Horses and Arms of all suspected Persons, and all Ammunition, Forage, and whatever else may be necessary for the Use of our Forces.

Lastly, We do hereby require all Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Magistrates, of what Denomination soever, their respective Deputies, and all others to whom it may belong, to publish this our Declaration at the Market Crosses of their respective Cities, Towns and Boroughs, and there to proclaim his Majesty, under the Penalty of being proceeded against according to Law, for the Neglect of so necessary and important a Duty: For as we have hereby graciously and sincerely offered a free and general Pardon for all that is past; so we, at the same Time,

Time, seriously warn all his Majesty's Subjects, That we shall leave to the Rigour of the Law all those who shall from henceforth oppose us, or wilfully and deliberately do or concur in any Act or Acts Civil or Military, to the Lett or Detriment of us, our Cause or Title, or to the Destruction, Prejudice, or Annoyance of those, who shall, according to their Duty and our Intentions thus publickly signified, declare and act for us.

Given at Paris, the 16th May, 1745.

C. P. R.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, with the Dominions thereto belonging,

THESE are ordering and requiring the whole Inhabitants of the Town of Edinburgh, and Suburbs thereof, and the County of MidLothian, forthwith to surrender and give up to us, or the Officers appointed by us to receive them, the whole Arms and Ammunition in their Custody and Possession, to be used for his Majesty's Service; certifying all those who neglect the due Observance of the Premisses, shall be deemed Rebels or disaffected Persons to our Interest, and treated as such; excepting herefrom such as voluntarily engage in our Service: And we hereby further order and require, that such Persons as give their Arms, shall deliver them at their own Expence, at his Majesty's Palace of *Holy-rood-house*; these our

our Orders we appoint to be publickly proclaimed at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, that none may pretend Ignorance. Given at his Majesty's Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, this 18th September 1745.

By his Highness's Command,

J. MURRAY.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHEREAS it is highly necessary that all the Inhabitants of *Edinburgh*, and Liberties thereof, be secured and protected in their Persons, Goods and Effects; as also, That all the Farmers Horses within five Miles of *Edinburgh*, be secured and protected to them, and that Country People from all Quarters pass and repass to *Edinburgh*, without Disturbance, about their lawful Busines.

We therefore hereby grant Protection to the Inhabitants of our ancient City of *Edinburgh*, and Liberties thereof, to the Farmers Horses, and Country People, from all Insults, Seizures, Injuries and Abuses of our Army against them respectively. The Farmers, before they are intitled to this Protection, always enacting themselves in the Secretary's Office at our Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, That they shall be ready, on twelve Hours Warning, to furnish us with Horses, for carrying the Baggage of our Army to *Berwick upon Tweed*, or the like Distance, according

according to their Plowgates. Given at *Abbey*
of Holy-rood-house, the Twenty third Day of
September, One thousand seven hundred and
forty five Years,

By His Highness's Command,
J. MURRAY.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of
Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and
the Dominions thereunto belonging; to all
His Majesty's Subjects, greeting.

HAVING always had the greatest fatherly Love and Compassion to all our Royal Father's Subjects; and having with Concern reflected on the many and heavy Oppressions they have groaned under, during this long Usurpation: We were, from these Motives, influenced to undertake this present Enterprize; which it has pleased Almighty GOD to favour, by granting us hitherto a most surprizing Success.

And whereas it has been represented to us by many of our loyal Subjects, That many of the Inhabitants of our ancient City of *Edinburgh*, intended to testify their Joy upon our late Victory at *Gladsmuir*, by publick Rejoicings usual upon the like Occasions: We reflecting, that however glorious the late Victory may have been to us, and however beneficial to the Nation in general, as the principal Means under GOD for the Recovery of their Liberty; yet in so far as it has been obtained by the Effusion

of

of the Blood of His Majesty's Subjects, and has involved many unfortunate People in great Calamity; we hereby forbid any outward Demonstrations of publick Joy; admonishing all true Friends to their King and Country, to return Thanks to GOD for his Goodness towards them, as we hereby do for ourselues by this our publick Proclamation.

And we hereby again repeat what we have so often declared, That no Interruption shall be given to publick Worship; but, on the contrary, all Protection to those concerned in it: And if notwithstanding hereof, any shall be found neglecting their Duty in that Particular, let the Blame ly entirely at their own Door, as we are resolved to inflict no Penalty that may possibly look like Persecution. Given at our Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, the Twenty third Day of *September*, One thousand seven hundred and forty five Years, and of His Majesty's Reign the forty fifth Year.

By His Highness's Command.

J. MURRAY.

Forbidding Abuses by the Army.

Abbay, 23d September 1745.

THESE are declaring, That it is his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Will, that it be proclaimed immediately over the Market Crosses of *Edinburgh*, That if any Soldier or other, in his Royal Highness's Army, shall be guilty of any Abuse, in taking, pillaging

ging or disturbing any of the good People of Edinburgh, or in the Country, by forcibly taking away any of their Goods, without making a fair Bargain and Payment made, shall be punished, whenever taken up, and found guilty of the above Offences, by a Court-martial, and shall suffer Death, or whatever other Punishment the Court-martial shall think fit to inflict upon them ; it being his Royal Highness's unalterable Resolution to protect the Country in the full Enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges. It is also declared, That no Officer or Soldier shall, of themselves, seise or take any Horse, upon any Account whatsoever, (except any Horses belonging to the Enemy in Time of Action, in Arms against his Royal Highness) without a signed Order from a General Officer. Signed by his Royal Highness's Order, by me

GEORGE MURRAY,

One of his Highness's Lieutenant Generals.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHEREAS we are informed, That several of our Subjects, as well Clergy as Laity, in our ancient City of Edinburgh, and Neighbourhood thereof, did associate and take up Arms against us ; and that many of them fled from their Houses, lest they had been prosecuted and made Examples of, as their Crimes demerited.

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And

And whereas we have nothing at Heart but the Good of all our Subjects, how much soever deluded by the Prejudice of Education or mistaken Interest ; and being always disposed, as a true Father of our Country, to display that Mercy and Tenderness, natural to us, and the distinguishing Characteristick of our Family.

We do therefore, in his Majesty's Name, hereby grant a full Pardon to the Persons associate as aforesaid, for all Treasons, Rebellions, and Offences whatsoever, committed by them at any Time before the Publication of these Presents, whether against our Royal Grandfather of blessed Memory, his present Majesty, or ourselves, dispensing with the Generality hereof, and admitting the same to be as effectual to all Intents and Purposes, as if all their Names had been herein set down. PROVIDED always, That the Persons aforesaid present themselves within Twenty Days after the Publication hereof, to our Trusty and beloved Councillor *John Murray of Broughtoun Esq;* our Secretary, or any one of our Council appointed for that Purpose, at our Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, or where else we shall be for the Time, with a Declaration that they shall live for the future as quiet and peaceable Subjects to us and our Government, otherwise these Presents to be of no Effect to them. Given at our Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, the Twenty fourth

fourth Day of September, and of his Majesty's Reign the Forty fifth Year, 1745.

CHARLES P. R.

By his Highness's Command. J. MURRAY.

Proclamation for returning of Arms seised, &c.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHEREAS several Arms, Tents, Horses, and military Stores of different Kinds, taken by our Army at the Battle of Gladsmuir, and also Arms properly belonging to our Army, have been sold, given away, and purloin'd by People in Edinburgh, and the adjacent Country.

We therefore do hereby require all Persons whatsoever possest of such Arms, Tents, Horses, military Stores, or Locks, or other Parts of such Arms, to return the same at the Secretary's Office at our Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*, within Forty eight Hours after the Publication hereof, where they shall receive Payment for the same : But if, at any Time hereafter, it shall be discovered that any Person or Persons, shall receive any of the above, or refuse now to obey this Order, upon Evidence of the Fact, all military Execution shall be ordered against them. Given at our Palace of *Holy-rood-houſe*, the Thirtieth Day of September 1745.

By his Highness's Command. J. MURRAY.

The

Holy-rood-house, Sept. 30. 1745.

*The following circular Letter has been sent to
the chief Magistrates of all Boroughs in
Scotland.*

YOU are hereby ordered, upon Receipt of this, to repair to the Secretary's Office in the Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, there to have the Contribution to be paid by your Town of —, for his Highness's Use, *ascertained*, which shall be done according, and in Proportion to the Duties of *Excise* arising out of the said Town of —, for the Repayment of which Contribution, the said Duty shall be assigned. This you are ordered, upon Pain of Rebellion, forthwith to obey,

By his Highness's Command. J. MURRAY.

Holy-rood-house, Sept. 30. 1745.

The following Letter is also sent to the Collectors of the Land-tax of all the Shires in Scotland.

YOU are hereby required forthwith to repair to the Secretary's Office at the Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, there to produce your Books of Administration of the Land-tax, and to bring in with you whatever Balance you have in your Hands, for his Highness's Service, for which you shall receive sufficient Exoneration: And if this Demand is not forthwith complied with, you shall be deem'd guilty of Rebellion, and military Execution

cution shall be ordered against your Person and Effects.

By his Highness's Command. J. MURRAY.

Holy-rood-house, Sept. 30. 1745.

Letters are sent to the Collectors and Comptrol-lers of Customs, of which the Tenor follows,

YOU are hereby ordered, upon Receipt of this, forthwith to repair to the Secretary's Office in the Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, with the Custom-House Books under your Care, that all the Money due upon the said Books to his Majesty may be paid in to his Royal Highness, for his Use, for which you shall receive sufficient Exoneration. This you are ordered to comply with, upon Pain of high Treason, and military Execution to be done against your Person and Effects.

By his Highness's Command. J. MURRAY.

*His Royal Highness's Answer to the Deputies
of the City of Edinburgh.*

Gentlemen,

I Am equally surprised and concerned at the Barbarity of the Orders that have been signified to you from the Castle, and which those who command in it say they have received from the Elector of *Hanover*, at the same Time that they own they have six Weeks Provisions left. If he look'd upon you as his Subjects, he would never exact from you what he knows it is not in your Power to do. And should

should we, out of Compassion to you, comply with this extravagant Demand of his, he might as well summon us to quit the Town, and abandon those Advantages which Providence has granted us, by crowning the Valour of our Troops with such signal Success. I shall be heartily sorry for any Mischief that may befall the City, and shall make it my peculiar Care to indemnify you in the most ample Manner. In the mean Time, I shall make full Reprisals upon the Estates of those who are now in the Castle, and even upon all who are known to be open Abettors of the *German Government*, if I am forced to it by the Continuance of such Inhumanities.

CHARLES P. R.

Holy-rood-house, Sept. 30. 1745.

Holy-rood-house, Sept. 30. 1745.
To the several FACTORS upon the Forfeited Estates.

SIR,

Y
OU are hereby ordered, upon Receipt hereof, forthwith to repair to the Secretary's Office in the Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, with your Accompts of your Intromissions, with the forfeited Estates under your Care, and to provide Money to pay up what Balance may be due by you upon these Accompts. This you are commanded to do upon Pain of Rebellion, and Military Execution to be done upon your Person and Estate.

By His Highness's Command. J. MURRAY.

The

*The PRINCE's Declaration against having
Commerce with the Castle of Edinburgh.*

CHARLES P. R.

B EING resolved that no Communication shall be open between the Castle and Town of *Edinburgh*, during our Residence in this Capital; and to prevent the bad Effects of reciprocal Firing from thence, and from our Troops, whereby the Inhabitants and Houses of our City may innocently suffer: We hereby make publick Intimation, That none shall dare, without a special Pass signed by our Secretary, upon Pain of Death, either to resort to, or come from the said Castle, upon any Pretence whatsoever, with Certification, That any Person convicted of having had any such Intercourse, after this our Proclamation, shall be immediately carried to Execution. Given at our Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, the second Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and forty five Years.

By His Highness's Command.

J. MURRAY.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

I T is with the greatest Regrete, that we are hourly informed of the many Murders which are committed upon the innocent Inhabitants of this City, by the inhuman Commanders

manders and Garrison of the Castle of Edinburgh, so contrary to all the Laws of War, the Truce granted to the City ; and even exceeding the Orders given upon this Occasion. As we have threatned, we might justly proceed to use the Powers which GOD has put in our Hands, to chastise those who are instrumental in the Ruin of this Capital, by Reprisals upon the Estates and Fortunes of those who are against us ; but we think it noways derogatory to the Glory of a Prince, to suspend Punishment, or alter a Resolution, when thereby the Lives of innocent Men can be saved.

In consequence of this Sentiment, our Humanity has yielded to the Barbarity of our common Enemy ; the Blocade of the Castle is hereby taken off, and the Punishment threatned suspended. Given at our Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, the fifth Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and forty five Years.

CHARLES P. R.

CHARLES, *Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.*

BEING informed, That many of our Father's loyal Subjects, disabled from joining us, by advanced Years, broken Constitutions, and otherways, are heartily disposed to assist us with Money, Horses and Arms, but have signified that they were at a Loss to know to whom they should apply for these Purposes. We

We therefore hereby declare, That the Persons in the Circumstances aforesaid, sending to our Secretary at the Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, or where we shall happen to be for the Time, Money, Arms and Horses, will be considered by us as a very seasonable and acceptable Mark of their Loyalty. Given at our Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, the Eighth Day of *October* 1745.

By his Highness's Command.

JO. MURRAY.

Proclamation against meeting in the ensuing Parliament.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

CHARLES P. R.

WHEREAS we are certainly informed, That the Elector of Hanover has taken upon him to summon a Parliament to meet at *Westminster*, on *Thursday* the Seventeenth of this instant *October*; We hereby warn and command all his Majesty's Liege Subjects, whether Peers or Commoners, to pay no Obedience to any such Summons, and not to presume to meet or act as a Parliament at the Time and Place appointed, or any other; the so doing by any Authority but that of the King our Royal Father, since the setting up of his Standard, and his Majesty's gracious Pardon offered

for all that is past, being an ouvert Act of Treason and Rebellion: But if, notwithstanding this our Declaration, any Number of Persons shall presume to meet in either House, and act there as Members of a lawful Parliament, they cannot but be sensible that no Right or Privilege of Parliament can avail to justify what they shall say or do in such an unlawful Assembly. And for those of his Majesty's Subjects of this his ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, whether Peers or Commoners, who shall, contrary to these our express Commands, presume to sit or vote as aforesaid, as soon as the same shall be verified unto us, the Transgressors shall be proceeded against as Traitors and Rebels to their King and Country, and their Estates shall be confiscated for his Majesty's Use, according to the Laws of the Land; the pretended Union of these Kingdoms being now at an End. *Lastly*, We hereby strictly enjoin and command all his Majesty's faithful Subjects, of what Rank or Degree soever, to pay no Obedience or Regard to any Act, Vote, Order or Resolution, that may be published in the Name of both Houses, or of either of them respectively, as they shall answer the contrary at their Peril. Given at our Palace of *Holy-rood-house*, the Ninth Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and forty five.

CHARLES P. R.

By his Highness's Command. J. MURRAY.

**CHARLES, Prince of Wales, &c. Regent
of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France
and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto
belonging: Unto all his Majesty's Subjects,
of what Degree soever, greeting.**

CHARLES P. R.

AS soon as we, conducted by the Providence of G O D, arrived in *Scotland*, and were joined by a Handful of our Royal Father's faithful Subjects, our first Care was, to make publick his most gracious Declaration; and in consequence of the large Powers by him vested in us, in Quality of Regent, we also emitted our own *Manifesto*, explaining and enlarging the Promises formerly made, according as we came to be better acquainted with the Inclinations of the People of *Scotland*. Now that it has pleased G O D so far to smile on our Undertaking, as to make us Master of the ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, we judged it proper, in this publick Manner, to make manifest what ought to fill the Hearts of all his Majesty's Subjects, of what Nation or Province soever, with Comfort and Satisfaction.

We therefore hereby, in his Majesty's Name, declare, That his sole Intention is to re-instate all his Subjects in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and that our present

present Attempt is not undertaken, in order to enslave a free People, but to redress and remove the Encroachments made upon them; not to impose upon any a Religion which they dislike, but to secure them all in the Enjoyment of those which are respectively at present established among them, either in *England*, *Scotland* or *Ireland*; and if it shall be deemed proper that any further Security be given to the established Church or Clergy, we hereby promise, in his Name, That he shall pass any Law that his Parliament shall judge necessary for that Purpose.

In Consequence of the Rectitude of our Royal Father's Intentions, we must further declare his Sentiments with Regard to the National Debt: That it has been contracted under an unlawful Government, no Body can disown, no more than that it is now a most heavy Load upon the Nation; yet, in regard that it is for the greatest Part due to those very Subjects whom he promises to protect, cherish and defend, he is resolved to take the Advice of his Parliament concerning it, in which he thinks he acts the Part of a just Prince, who makes the Good of his People the sole Rule of his Actions.

Furthermore, we here in his Name declare, That the same Rule laid down for the Funds, shall be followed with respect to every Law or Act of Parliament since the Revolution; and, in so far as,

in

in a free and legal Parliament, they shall be approved, he will confirm them. With respect to the pretended Union of the two Nations, the King cannot possibly ratify it, since he has had repeated Remonstrances against it from each Kingdom; and since it is incontestable, that the principal Point then in View, was the Exclusion of the Royal Family from their undoubted Right to the Crown, for which Purpose the grossest Corruptions were openly used to bring it about: But whatever may be hereafter devised for the joint Benefit of both Nations, the King will most readily comply with the Request of his Parliaments to establish.

And now that we have, in His Majesty's Name, given you the most ample Security for your Religion, Properties and Laws, that the Power of a *British* Sovereign can grant; we hereby for ourselves, as Heir apparent to the Crown, ratify and confirm the same in our own Name, before Almighty GOD, upon the Faith of a Christian, and the Honour of a Prince.

Let me now expostulate this weighty Matter with you, my Father's Subjects, and let me not omit this first publick Opportunity of awaking your Understandings, and of dispelling that Cloud, which the assiduous Pens of ill designing Men have all along, but chiefly now, been endeavouring to cast on the Truth. Do not the Pulpits and Congregations of the Clergy,

Clergy, as well as your weekly Papers, ring with the dreadful Threats of Popery, Slavery, Tyranny and arbitrary Power, which are now ready to be imposed upon you, by the formidable Powers of *France* and *Spain*? Is not my Royal Father represented as a Blood-thirsty Tyrant, breathing out nothing but Destruction to all those who will not immediately embrace an odious Religion? Or, have I myself been better used? But listen only to the naked Truth.

I, with my own Money, hired a small Vessel, ill provided with Money, Arms or Friends; I arrived in *Scotland*, attended by seven Persons; I publish the King my Father's Declaration, and proclaim his Title, with Pardon in one Hand, and in the other Liberty of Conscience, and the most solemn Promises to grant whatever a free Parliament shall propose for the Happiness of a People. I have, I confess, the greatest Reason to adore the Goodness of Almighty GOD, who has, in so remarkable a Manner, protected me and my small Army through the many Dangers to which we were at first exposed, and who has led me in the Way to Victory, and to the Capital of this ancient Kingdom, amidst the Acclamations of the King my Father's Subjects: Why then is so much Pains taken to spirit up the Minds of the People against this my Undertaking?

The Reason is obvious, it is, lest the real Sense of the Nation's present Sufferings should blot

blot out the Remembrance of past Misfortunes, and of the Outcries formerly raised against the Royal Family. Whatever Misfortunes might have given Occasion to them, they have been more than atoned for since; and the Nation has now an Opportunity of being secured against the like for the Future.

That Our Family has suffered Exile during these Fifty seven Years, every Body knows. Has the Nation, during that Period of Time, been the more happy and flourishing for it? Have you found Reason to love and cherish your Governors, as the Fathers of the People of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*? Has a Family, upon whom a Faction unlawfully bestowed the Diadem of a rightful Prince, retained a due Sense of so great a Trust and Favour? Have you found more Humanity and Condescension in those who were not born to a Crown, than in my Royal Fore-fathers? Have their Ears been open to the Cries of the People? Have they, or do they consider only the Interest of these Nations? Have you reap'd any other Benefit from them, than an immense Load of Debts? If I am answered in the Affirmative, Why has their Government been so often railled at in all your publick Assemblies? Why has the Nation been so long crying out in vain for Redress against the Abuse of Parliaments, upon Account of their long Duration, the Multitude of *Place-men*, which occasions their Venality,

the

the Introduction of penal Laws, and in general, against the miserable Situation of the Kingdom at Home and Abroad? All these, and many more Inconveniences must now be removed, unless the People of *Great Britain* be already so far corrupted, that they will not accept of Freedom when offered to them; seeing the King, on his Restoration, will refuse nothing that a free Parliament can ask, for the Security of the Religion, Laws and Liberty of his People.

The Fears of the Nation from the Powers of *France* and *Spain*, appear still more vain and groundless: My Expedition was undertaken unsupported by either: but indeed, when I see a-foreign Force brought by my Enemies against me, and when I hear of *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Hessians*, and *Swiss*, the Elector of *Hanover's* Allies, being called over to protect his Government against the King's Subjects, is it not high Time for the King my Father, to accept also of the Assistance of those who are able, and who have engaged to support him? But will the World, or any one Man of Sense in it, infer from thence, that he inclines to be a tributary Prince, rather than an independent Monarch? Who has the better Chance to be independent on Foreign Powers? He, who with the Aid of his own Subjects, can wrest the Government out of the Hands of an Intruder: Or he, who cannot without Assistance from abroad, support his

his Government, tho' established by all the Civil Power, and secured by a strong Military Force, against the undisciplin'd Part of those he has ruled over for so many Years ? Let him, if he pleases, try the Experiment, let him send off his foreign Hirelings, and put the whole upon the Issue of a Battle ; I will trust only to the King my Father's Subjects, who were or shall be engaged in mine and their Country's Cause : But, notwithstanding all the Opposition he can make, I still trust in the Justice of my Cause, the Valour of my Troops, and the Assistance of the Almighty, to bring my Enterprize to a glorious Issue.

It is now Time to conclude, and I shall do it with this Reflection, Civil Wars are ever attended with Rancour and ill Will, which Party-rage never fails to produce in the Minds of those, whom different Interests, Principles or Views set in Opposition to one another ; I therefore earnestly require it of my Friends, to give as little Loose as possible to such Passions ; this will prove the most effectual Means to prevent the same in the Enemies of our Royal Cause. And this my Declaration will vindicate to all Posterity the Nobleness of my Undertaking, and the Generosity of my Intentions.

Given at our Palace of *Holy-rood-house* the tenth Day of *October*, One thousand seven hundred and forty five.

C. P. R.
J. MUREAY.

By His Highness's Command.
To be continued.

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P A R T II.

A Full and True

COLLECTION

O F

All the ORDERS, PROCLAMATIONS,
and PAPERS, &c.

Published by the Authority of

C H A R L E S

PRINCE of *WALE S*,

REGENT of *Scotland, England, France and Ireland*, and Dominions thereunto belonging,

Since his Arrival in *Scotland* to this present Time.

G L A S G O W,

Printed in the Year MDCCXLVI.

[Price stitched in blue Paper *One Shilling.*]

THE MAGAZINE OF THE ROYAL ARMED FORCES

His MAJESTY's MOST GRACIOUS DECLARATION.

JAMES R.

JAMES the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all our loving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, Greeting. The Love and Affection we bear to our native Country, are so natural and inherent to us, that they could never be altered or diminished by a long and remote Exile, nor the many Hardships we have undergone during the whole Course of our Life ; and we almost forget our own Misfortunes, when we consider the Oppression and Tyranny under which our Country has laboured so long. We have seen our People, for many Years, groaning under the Weight of most heavy Taxes, and bearing many of the Calamities of War, while the rest of Europe enjoyed all the Blessings of Peace. We have seen the Treasures of the Nation applied to satiate private Avarice, and lavished for the Support of *German Dominions*, or for carrying on of ambitious Views, always foreign, and often contrary to the true Interest of the Nation. We have since seen the Nation involved in Wars, which have been, and are carried on without any Advantage to *Britain*, and even to the manifest Detriment and Discouragement of its Trade, and a great many of *Hanoverians* taken into the *English* Pay and Service, in a most extraordinary Manner, and at a most expensive Rate ; nor could we behold, without Indignation, the Preference and Partiality shewn on all Occasions to these *Foreigners*, and the notorious Affronts put on the *British* Troops. We have beheld, with Astonishment, an universal Corruption and Dissolution of Manners, encouraged and countenanced by those, whose Example and Authority

thority should have been employed to repress it, and a more than tacite Connivance given to all Irreligion and Immorality. *Bribery* and *Corruption* have been openly and universally practised, and no Means neglected to seduce the great Council of the Nation, that it might be the more effectually enslaved by those who ought to be the Guardians of its Liberty. The Manufactures of *England* are visibly going to Decay, Trade has been neglected, and even discouraged, and the very Honour of the Nation made a Sacrifice to the Passions of those who govern it.

The unhappy State, to which our Subjects have been reduced by these and many other unjust and violent Proceedings, has constantly filled our Royal Heart with Grief and Concern, while our whole Thoughts and Study have been employed towards procuring the most speedy and effectual Remedy to them, which we were always sensible could only be compassed by our Restoration. This has ever been the principal View of the several Attempts we have made for the Recovery of our just Rights, without being discouraged by the Disappointments with which we have hitherto met; but tho' Providence has permitted that Iniquity and Unjustice should long prevail, we have all Reason to hope, that the Time is at last come, in which the Divine Mercy will put a Period to these Misfortunes. We see, with a sensible Satisfaction, the Eyes of the greatest Part of our People opened, and their present deplorable Situation, and that they are convinced they can find no Relief but by restoring their natural born *Prince*, whose undoubted Title will of Course put an End to the many Calamities they have suffered during the *Usurpation*; and our Satisfaction would be compleat, could we owe our mutual Happiness to ourselves and Subjects alone, without the Assistance of any Foreign Power; but should we find it necessary to employ any such, let our good Subjects be assured, it is only to protect ourselves and them against those Shoals of *Foreign Mercenaries*, with which the *Elector* fills the Kingdom whenever he thinks himself in Danger; and therefore, to disperse all Fears and Jealousies from the Hearts and Minds of our Subjects, and to convince them, as much as in us lies, of the Happiness they may enjoy under our Government, we have thought fit to unfold to them, in this solemn and publick Manner, the sincere Sentiments of our royal and truly *English* Heart.

We hereby grant a free, full and general Pardon for all Offences whatsoever hitherto committed against our *Royal Father*, or ourselves,

ourselves, to the Benefit of which we shall deem justly intitled, all such of our Subjects as shall, after our appearing in Arms by ourselves, our dearest Son the Prince of Wales, our Deputies, or the Commanders of our auxiliary Forces, testifying their Willingness to accept of it, either by joining our Troops with all convenient Diligence, by setting up our Standard in other Places, by repairing to any Place where it shall be put up, or at least by openly renouncing all pretended Allegiance to the *Up-surer*, and all Obedience to his Order, or those of any Person or Persons commissioned or employed by him.

As soon as the publick Tranquillity shall permit, we solemnly promise to call and assemble a free Parliament, wherein no Corruption, nor undue Influences of any Kind whatsoever, shall be used to byass the Votes of the Electors, or the Elected, and, with a sincere and impartial Advice and Concurrence of the said Parliament, we shall be ready to settle all that may relate to the Welfare of the Kingdom, both in Civil and Ecclesiastical Matters.

We solemnly promise to protect, support and maintain the *Church of England*, as by Law established, in all her Rights, Privileges, Possessions and Immunities whatsoever; and we shall, on all Occasions, bestow Marks of our royal Favour on the whole Body of the Clergy, but more particularly on those whose Principles and Practices shall best correspond with the Dignity of their Profession. We also solemnly promise to grant and allow the Benefit of a Toleration to all Protestant Dissenters, being utterly averse to all Persecution and Animosity on account of Conscience and Religion.

And as we are desirous to reign chiefly over the Affections of our People, we shall be utterly averse to the suspending the *Habeas Corpus Act*, as well as to the loading our Subjects with unnecessary Taxes, or raising any in a Manner burdensome to them, and especially to the introducing of foreign Excises, and to all such Methods as may have been hitherto devised and pursued to acquire Arbitrary Power, at the Expence of the Liberty and Property of the Subject.

It is our fixed Resolution and Intention, to distinguish, recompence and employ Men of Merit and Probity, who are true Lovers of their Country, and of the *Church of England* as by Law established: By such a Conduct, we hope the native Genius and Honour of the Nation may be soon retrieved; and that those Party Prejudices, Divisions and Distinctions, which have so long

pre-

prevailed, and have been so pernicious to the Nation, may be buried in perpetual Oblivion.

As for the foreign Troops employed in the present Expedition, effectual Care shall be taken to make them observe the strictest Discipline while they stay, without offering the least Injury to peaceable People ; and we solemnly engage to send them home as soon as the publick Tranquillity shall be judged by Parliament to allow of it, and even before a Parliament is assembled, if the Posture of Affairs shall permit it.

In the mean Time, we strictly charge and require all Persons, who at the first News of our Troops entering the Kingdom, shall be seised of any Sum or Sums of Money, raised in the Name and for the Use of the *Usurper*, to keep the same in their Hands, to be accompted for to us, or to pay it, when required, into the Hands of any Person of Distinction, publickly appearing and acting for our Service, whose Receipt shall be a sufficient Discharge for the said Person or Persons, their Heirs, &c. But if they shall refuse or neglect to comply with these our Orders, we hereby authorise and require all our Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, and other Officers, and all our faithful Adherents, to seize, for our Use, such Sum or Sums of Money, as well as all Horses, Arms, Artillery, Accoutrements and Ammunition, Forage and Provisions, as shall be found in the Hands of those who shall not be willing to employ them in our Service.

We also command and require all those who bear any Military Commission or Arms, whether in the Fleet, Army or Militia, to use and employ them for our Service ; since they cannot but be sensible, that no Engagements entred into with a *foreign Usurper*, can dispense with the Allegiance they owe to us their natural Sovereign. And, as a farther Encouragement to them to comply with their Duty and our Commands, we promise to every such Officer, the same, or a higher Post, in our Service, than that which they at present enjoy, with full Payment of whatever Arrears may be due to them at the Time of their declaring for us, and to every Soldier, Trooper and Dragoon, who shall join us, as well as to every Seamen and Mariner of the Fleet, who shall declare for and serve us, all their Arrears, and a whole Years Pay to be given each of them as a Gratuity, as soon as ever the Kingdom shall be in a State of Tranquillity.

And, *Lastly*, that this Undertaking may be accompanied with as little present Inconveniency as possible to our Subjects, we hereby authorise and require all Civil Officers and Magistrates,

now

now in Place and Office, to continue till farther Order, to execute their respective Employments in our Name and by our Authority, and to give strict Obedience to such Orders and Directions as may be issued out by those who will be vested with our Authority and Power.

It is a Subject of unspeakable Concern to us, to find ourselves, by a Complication of different Circumstances, under an absolute Impossibility of heading, ourselves, this just and glorious Undertaking, for the Relief and Happiness of our Country. But we are in Hopes that the Youth and Vigour of our dearest Son, the *Prince of Wales*, may abundantly enable him to supply our Place. And therefore we have invested him with the Title and Power of Regent of all our Dominions, until such Time as we can ourselves arrive in them, which we shall do with all possible Speed.

Having thus sincerely, and in the Presence of Almighty GOD, declared our true Sentiments and Intentions in this Expedition, we once more charge and require all our loving Subjects to concur with us, to the utmost of their Power, towards obtaining such desirable Ends; for those who shall wilfully persist in their unnatural Attachment to the *Usurper*, and continue to act in consequence of it, they cannot but be sensible that they are to expect no Benefit from a Pardon so graciously offered to them. But we heartily wish none such may be found, but that all may be as ready to accept of an Act of Grace and Oblivion as we are to grant it, it being our earnest Desire, that the very Memory of past Misfortunes and Errors may be effaced, and that no Obstacle may remain to a perfect Union betwixt King and People, which will be the more easily compassed, when they compare what they have suffered under the Dominion of *Foreigners*, with what we here offer to them, and are firmly resolved to perform. Let therefore all true *Englishmen* join with us on this Occasion in their Country's Cause, and be fully convinced, that we neither do nor shall propose to ourselves any other Happiness or Glory, but what shall arise from our effectually providing for the Honour and Welfare of the Nation, and maintaining every Part of its happy Constitution both in Church and State.

*Given under Our Sign Manual and Privy Signet, the
23d Day of December 1743.*

J. R.

A LET-

A LETTER to a GENTLEMAN in *Eng-* *land*, from one in the PRINCE's Army.

SIR,

IT would give a very sensible Mortification to the Gentlemen in this Kingdom, who have joind the Prince's Army, if they could suppose that any Person in *England* of your Integrity, and good Sense, could give Credit to the unjust and calumnious Representations of their Intentions, which are printed in the daily Papers that come from your Kingdom, as if their Undertaking was to overthrow the Rights and Privileges of their Fellow-Subjects in *Britain* and *Ireland*, or to subvert the Protestant Religion in these Kingdoms.

That the present Tools of the Administration, who have fatten'd themselves on the Spoils of the Publick, should use their utmost Art to represent them in that Light to the People, and that the credulous Multitude should be alarm'd with the daily Reproaches which are sounded in their Ears, is nothing to be wondered at; but they cannot imagine that any Man of sober thinking can be carried away with such false and thread-bare Assertions. As their Views are no other than the restoring the injured Royal Family, and delivering their Country from the Hardships of a foreign Yoke, they see not upon what Ground they should be looked on as Enemies of the Constitution. Their Rightful and Native Sovereign has no Interest different from that of his People, nor will have any Temptation to support himself by standing Armies and venal Parliaments, by which the Liberty of the People has been insensibly undermined, and the Nation on the Point of being reduced to the Condition of a Province.

To say nothing of the Prince's amiable Qualities, you have his publick Declarations, in the strongest Terms, That he will preserve to his Subjects all their Rights and Privileges intire; and it is to second these his just Views that we follow him into your Kingdom, in order to rescue the three Nations, (which make but one People) from the Hardships they have so long groaned under, and which are encreasing every Day; and we doubt not to find among you all true Lovers of their Country, ready to concur with us in so just and necessary an Enterprise.

Judge,

Judge, Sir, of the Necessity, as well as Justice of the Enterprise, by considering the many Grievances and Corruptions so well known, and so often insisted on in a thousand Speeches and Pamphlets, to which no solid Answer has been made. The Words, *Popery* and *Slavery*, *French* and *Spanish Tyranny*, are indeed frequently employed to frighten unthinking People, and silence the most necessary Enquiries: But does any Man of Sense now believe that the ancient Royal Family will ever make an Attempt on the Religion and Liberties of their Subjects, when they must see so evidently that the Strength and Security of their Goverment depends wholly on the Affections of their People; and that no King can long sit easy on the *British Throne*, after the Hearts of his Subjects are alienated from him, by the arbitrary Measures he pursues? Does any Man of Sense believe that either *France* or *Spain* have the least Concern for extending the Communion of the Church of *Rome* among their Neighbours, though they are zealous to allow no Dissenters from it within their own Dominions, for the Security of their own Goverment? Will Charity oblige us to believe that the Family of *Hanover*, and the Ministers and Tools of their Government, have any other Meaning in the Words, *Protestant Religion*, *Popery* and *Slavery*, &c. but to excite the Zeal of weak Minds, and engage them in their Quarrels against every Enterprise that may be devised for delivering the Nation out of the wretched State into which their Administration has thrown it? Or, will Charity oblige us to believe that the Right Reverend Bishop of *Hereford* has the Concerns of Religion at Heart, when he profanes the Sacred Writ in so scandalous a Manner, in his Letter to the Clergy of his Diocese, where he addresses them in Behalf of the present Establishment with the Words of St. Paul, *To stand fast in the Liberty wherewith Christ hath made you free*, &c. But such Abuses of Scripture, and every Thing sacred, is no more than might be expected from Men, who rise to Ecclesiastick Dignities by the most shameful Prostitution of their Votes and Service to the vilest Measures of a corrupt Ministry.

On the other Hand, what Answers are given to those loud Complaints which have long been made on the following Articles, viz. The Money sunk into the Electorate of *Hanover*, the exorbitant Taxes, the Decay of Trade, the Increase of the national Debts, the sacrificing the Lives of the Subjects in Quarrels the Nation has nothing to do with, the prostituting the Strength and Glory of *Britain* to the Interests of that pitiful Electorate,

Jectorate; the Danger of a military Government, the Bribery in Elections, the Corruption of the Members after they are chosen; and, which is still worse, the general Corruption, which like an epidemical Evil, has been diffused among all Ranks, by the Practices and Example of a corrupted and corrupting Ministry?

Can any true Lover of his Country consider seriously the Justice and Importance of these Complaints, and not be convinced the Necessity is at least as strong, now as in 1688, to make a bold Attempt to save a sinking Nation from impending Ruin?

I would not wish, Sir, to follow the Example of our Enemies, who stick at nothing that may throw a Reproach on our Designs and our Conduct. To answer one Lie with another, might do well enough for the Populace: But as this Letter is only for you, and such as judge like you, my Labour will be so much the shorter.

I shall not need to tell you, that the Prince's Army is not composed of *wild and desperate Ruffians*, as a Right Reverend Archbishop has lately term'd them, but of some of the ancientest Nobility and Gentry, and others of equal Probity and Merit, however small their Fortunes may be, and which they did not chuse to augment at the Expence and Ruin of their Country. Along with these are the *Highland Clans*; a People indeed hardy and courageous to an extraordinary Degree, and at the same Time so much under Obedience to their Chieftains (Men generally of the greatest Humanity and Honour, and several of them of the politest Education Europe can afford) that there is perhaps less Violence and Rapine committed by them than in the most regular and best disciplin'd Troops.

This being the State of our Army, and these the Considerations and the Motives that have induced the Gentlemen of the Northern Parts of the Isle to take up Arms, I will take the Liberty to affirm, that the Appearances for us are fair, and I have a particular Pleasure in thinking that my Word will pass with you as well as most Mens. There are Times in which a Man must put some Value upon himself, and I crave the Honour of being believed by you in any Thing I assert: You see in arguing a little with your Right Reverend Divines, I have not *answered railing with railing*. Had I call'd the English Clergy, *The Sons of Sloth and Luxury*, as they have call'd us *The Sons of Rapine and Violence*, it would have founded well enough, but I should think it very unjust to involve a whole Society of Men, from the Archbishop of Canterbury, down to the meanest Curate, in one gene-

ral Accusation. Among the Clergy there are worthy Men, and these are safe from any Aspersions that must justly fall on others of contrary Dispositions and Practices.

In fine, Sir, we look upon *Englishmen* as our Brethren, and shall ever esteem those among them who are of Honour and Probity. Let them not therefore be afraid of us, since our Intentions will ever be united with theirs in rescuing the Country from a foreign Yoke, and redressing the Grievances which the Inhabitants in general have suffered.

I have omitted an Infinity of Things that might have been brought to justify our Undertaking, by shewing the Hardships the Royal Family has undergone (together with the Country) in such a long Tract of Years, the Barbarity of setting a Price on the King's Head and his Son's; but I was unwilling to insist long on such Things as must be shocking to any Person of common Humanity, especially one who has so great an Abhorrence of all Injustice and Cruelty.

I might have enlarged on the Qualifications of the Prince. I wish all *England* could see him. He has one Quality which every Heroe has not, his Readiness to yield to good Advice. I might have mention'd the Boldness of his Attempt in landing in the *Highlands* with only six or seven Attendants: The surprising Success he has had since that Time, could have swell'd my Letter to a large Size. I hope we shall soon meet in *England*, and I am ever,

S. L. R,

Your, &c.

The DUTY of a SOLDIER to his KING and COUNTRY, Addressed to the present OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of the BRITISH Army.

GENTLEMEN,

TO my Regrete, I find there is a Pernicious and Dishonourable Notion entred into the Army of late; which is, That let the King and Government do what they will, the Army is obliged to Serve, and be Faithful to them so long as they receive their Pay: And for that Reason,

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Officers,

Officers, who cannot go along with the Measures of Court, give up their Commissions.

I believe this Notion needs but a Reflection to be rooted out, and since the Liberty of the Country depends entirely upon the Fidelity of the Army, they ought always to be kept in Mind of the true Principles of Honour and Loyalty, and never allowed to imbibe any Notion, which may sometime or other Prove the Ruin of their Native Country.

I shall use little Argument against this Opinion, That I shall leave to every particular Man's own Reason ; I shall only take this Occasion, *Gentlemen*, to put you in Mind, That tho' your Commissions are Signed by the King, and tho' it be from him and his Servants you immediately receive your Pay ; Yet 'tis your Country you serve, Your Country that properly gives you your Pay, and it is your Country only you are bound in Honour and Conscience to Protect and Defend : The King and Government are only Managers and Administrators for the Country, and if they be doing what they ought to do, the Country's Protection will be their's : But, if they be Acting against the Interest of the Country, there is no Soldier, from the Highest Officer to the lowest Centinel, who is persuaded they are doing so; but is obliged by all the Tyes of Honour and Gratitude to join with these, who take up Arms for the Relief of their oppressed Country : Neither ought you to Desert your Commissions before Hand, since it is properly from the Country you receive them : No, you ought to continue in your Commissions, and by Virtue of them appear at the Head of your several Commands for the Interest of your Country, in Opposition to all *Usurpers* and Invaders of its Liberties and Privileges ; the laying down of your Commissions appears to me as ridiculous, as if a Man, who were to engage a Numerous Enemy, should dismiss all his Followers, order them to join the Enemy, and go to Fight all by himself alone. The Comparison will be pretty just, if one considers, that how soon an Officer lays down his Commission, the *Tyrannical Government* will be sure to give it to one of their own Stamp ; by which Means, if thereafter there happens a Civil War, the demitting Officers own Men will be led against himself by a Scoundrel, who has Regard neither to Honour, Conscience, or the Interest of his Country.

I shall ask my Fellow-Officers, What they think of the Behaviour of the great Duke of *Marleborough*, one of the happy Instruments of the Glorious Revolution ? Was it Honourable or Perf.

Perfidious ? The Duke had, at that Time, a Commission from King *James*, received his Pay, and had been advanced to many Honours and Employments by him ; Yet that great Patriot preferred the Interest of his Country to all the Tyes of Gratitude one Man could possibly owe to another, Deserted the then King *James* his Master, and joined His Enemy, the Prince of *Orange*, for no other Reason, but because the one was endeavouring to subvert the Liberties and Privileges of His Country ; and the other came to relieve it from Oppression : If he and the other Officers, who went over to the Prince, had foolishly before laid down their Commissions, or had shown any Inclination to the Prince's Party, so as to get themselves turncd out, King *James* would certainly have filled up their Commissions, with Men truly affected to His Interest ; and what then would the Prince have done with his Eight or Nine Thousand Men against such an Army as King *James* had at that Time, or what would have become of our Glorious Revolution ? But luckily this new Notion of Fidelity was noways then in Fashion, and, I hope, we have as yet many *Whig* Officers in our *British* Army, who will still be ready to stand for their Country's Interest, against any King or Ministry, who are endeavouring to ruin it, or invade its Liberties and Privileges.

I shall likewise ask the *Jacobites*, who glory so much in the Restoration, What they think of General *Monk*'s Behaviour at that Time ? Was it Villanous and Infamous, or Glorious and Honourable ? If it be Villanous to take Pay from a Government, while, at the same Time, we are plotting their Ruin, then certainly *Monk*'s Behaviour was Villanous, for, at the Time, when he was projecting the Restoration, he not only had Pay from the Republican Party, but was much trusted by them, and had been advanced to great Preferments by *Cromwell*. If *Monk* had been of the modern Opinion, he would have laid down his Commission : which, if he had, I fear the Restoration would have been long of coming, and if ever, had been accompanied with much Bloodshed and Destruction. But General *Monk* was a Man of more Wisdom and true Honour than to do so, he knew it was from his Country he properly had both his Commission and Pay, and therefore thought himself obliged in Honour to Serve it, not only with his Private Interest, but likeways with due Submission, and as one of its Generals to lead all under his Command against the Enemies of his Country.

But

But the most Despicable of all Creatures, and the most Villainous are these Officers and Soldiers, who have the Impudence to tell openly, that they will still Serve the Government, let it do what it pleases, they put on a Bully's Face, and cry out, God's Blood, Wou'd any Man have them to be such Fools, as to lose a good Commission, or lose their Bread for the Whim of Serving our Country. These Men, tho' they were firmly persuaded, That the Government designed to enslave their Country, and to trample upon the Liberties and Privileges thereof, would notwithstanding resolve to serve the Tyrant, and assist him in his wicked Designs, and yet will have the Impudence to Swear, they are Men of Honour, because they can bully in a Coffee-house, and go Fight a Man in *Hide-park*, who disobliges them by giving them their proper Names : Strange Notion of Honour ! I would gladly put a Question to these Gentlemen (begging Pardon for calling them so) wherein do they differ from these Heroes of *Spain* and *Italy*, who, for a small Hyre, will murder any Man, be how innocent he will ? In my Opinion, they are the greater Villains, for they wilfully assist in the Murder of their Native Country, for a Six-pence or a Guinea a Day ; and, if their Fathers, Brothers and best Friends should rise in Arms for the Vindication of their Country's Liberty, these Honourable Gentlemen will march against them, and assist in the Murdering them without a Check of Conscience. I think, there needs no Argument to prove the Villany of this Proceeding. All Officers ought to consider, That, in a Civil War, their Commissions depend entirely upon the Success of the Party they betake themselves to ; if they show themselves then of Honour and Love to their Country, tho' they be defeat, they will meet with Encouragement in Foreign Countries ; for such Men are always esteemed wherever they go.

*There is, in Virtue, sure a hidden Charm,
To force Esteem, and Envy to Disarm.*

On the other Hand, if they Fight against the true Interest of their Country, and be defeat, they not only lose their Commissions, but they become the Contempt and Derision of all Men of Honour both Abroad and at Home ; and if they succeed, they will leave that noble Legacy of Slavery to their Posterity, who will curse their Memory, and cry out, such a Man, and such a one were among the Villainous Instruments of our present Misery. I would have you consider, Gentlemen, That tho', while you are in

in the Army, you may, by plundering your Fellow-Countrymen, make up your own Private Fortunes, yet you and your Progeny will not always continue in the Army ; and when you are out of it, you and your Children will be Served up with the same Sawce, by the Men then in Power.

What Demosthenes said of the Grecians in his Time, may be now fitly applied to this sort of Gentlemen, viz. *These wretched Men, these cowardly Flatterers, these Furies of the Republick, have cruelly torn to Pieces the Bowels of their Mother-Country ; these are the Men who formerly by their Debauchery sold our Liberty to Philip, and who now again sell it to Alexander ; who measuring, I say, all the Happiness of their Lives by the dirty Pleasures of their Belly, and by their infamous Luxuries, have overturned all Notions of Honour, and have rooted out from among us that Maxim in which the ancient Grecians made their only Felicity consist, Never to submit to a Master.*

I hope every true Briton, from the highest to the lowest, will lay what I have said seriously to Heart, and, in all the Stations and Accidents of Life, behave as a Man of real Honour, Courage and Resolution, according as a good Conscience, the Light planted by GOD in the Hearts of all Men shall direct them,

— *Hic Murus aheneus esto,
Nil concire sibi nulla pallescere culpa*

Some People (believing there can be no Jacobites in the Army) will be surprised that I should direct any Part of my Discourse to Jacobite Officers or Soldiers ; but I must tell them, that there are a great many more than I would wish for ; certainly they, if they be Men of Honour, must desert the present Government whenever there is any Appearance made upon the other Side ; and I must acknowledge that I cannot blame them tho' they do ; for, whatever Men may be obliged to do for their Bread, yet when it comes to the Trial, it would be hard to say that they acted dishonourably, if they joined those People whom they thought had the best Right, and were most for the Interest of their Country. When they list in the Government's Service, it is with Design to serve them against the publick and foreign Enemies of their Country : But when the Man, who, in their Opinion, has the best Title to govern, appears at the Head of his own People to vindicate his Right, they are obliged, both in Honour and Conscience, to give them all the Assistance they can,

can, which every one, even of the opposite Party, (if he has any Principle at all) must confess. A Man of true *Whig* Principles, will be more difficulted what Party to choose, when there happens a Civil War in his Country. I take a true *Whig* to be a Man who says, That Government was designed for the Good and Safety of the People, and that the Governors derive their Right and Authority from the common Consent of the Subject : As soon as the Governors begin to act contrary to the Interest of the Society, they *ipso facto* lose their Right, and the People may lawfully turn them out, and punish them for their Mismanagement. Some of our *British Whigs* indeed do alledge, That no King can be turned out, nor any Ministry called to an Account, without Consent of Parliament. But, in my Opinion, they mistake their own Principle ; for, by this Means, they make all the People at least Parliament *Tories* ; that is to say, they are for passive Obedience to the Parliament ; from which Principle, they can never justify these great Patriots who were first concerned in the Revolution, nor those Officers who went over to the Prince of *Orange* immediately upon his landing, long before the Parliament had so much as accused the former King or Ministry. These Gentlemen will perhaps be surprised, if I should say, they are as much for passive Obedience as the highest Flyers in *England* ; but their Amazement will cease, if they reflect, that the King of *Britain* may, if he has a Mind, call no Parliament at all ; or he may, by Bribery and other Means, get such a Parliament as will go in to all his Measures, which he may, in a Parliamentary legal Way, continue as long as he pleases ; and if, by either of these Ways, a King shall invade the Liberties and Privileges of his Subjects, how shall the Gentlemen of this Principle redress themselves in a legal Way ? Every Man may easily see they cannot ; and therefore we must recur to the true Whig Principle of settling the Foundation of all Authority upon the general Consent of the People ; from which we may certainly determine how a true Whig ought to behave himself in the Case of a Civil War, *viz.* He ought to join that Party who has the most general Voice of the People upon their Side.

All Governments in the World are either founded upon the Affections of the People, or upon a Military Power ; that Government is certainly most for the Interest of the Society which is founded upon the Affections of the Subjects, which can last no longer than the Affections of the Generality of the Subjects continues ; for if that be once lost, the Governors must either de-

nit, or, for their own Safety, introduce a military Force ; and if they once endeavour to rule by a military Power, they act against the Interest of the Society, of Consequence they lose all Title and Right to govern, and the People may lawfully turn them out ; yea, the very Soldiers employed by the Government ought (in Duty to their Country) to assist the People, in turning out the Male-administrators.

I know there are some Officers so weak as to think, that the best sort of Government, at least for those of the Army, is that which is governed by a military Force ; but these Gentlemen are much mistaken about their own Interest, for nothing can be for the Interest of the Army in general that is against the Interest of their Country.

When a Government first begins to set up a military Power, they may perhaps make use of an Army made up of their own Subjects, and of good Gentlemen in the Country, because they can at first lull them over with fair Pretences ; but no military Government will ever trust to such an Army ; they know too well that the Eyes of an Army of Subjects will be soon opened, and the Cries and Groans of their Relations and Acquaintances will awake them out of their Lethargy, and make them perceive from whence the Ruin and Oppressions of their Country proceed.

For this Reason, a military Government must of Necessity either call in foreign Troops and discard their own, or they must by Degrees turn out all the Gentlemen of good Families, and get an Army made up of the Scum of the People, who will be proud to Lord it over their former Superiors.

Now, Gentlemen, I must again address myself to you my fellow Soldiers, if any King or Government of *Britain*, trusting to your mistaken Notion of Fidelity, shall dare to infringe our Constitution, and thereby lose Affections of the Generality of the People ; I have still so good a Notion of the undaunted Courage of my Countrymen, that they will not sit patiently under Oppression, but will rise in Arms, for vindicating their Liberties and Properties. If you, led by your mistaken Fidelity, join with the usurping Government, against the true Interest of your Country, you may readily defeat the brave Designs of your Countrymen : But what will be the Consequences ? The Government at first will bring over foreign Forces, under Pretence of assisting you against the rebellious Subjects ; but when they are reduced, your Reduction will soon follow, and Foreigners will be substitute,

sets in your Power. Even suppose the Government should not go the Length to discard you entirely, yet all you of good Families will have a great many of your Relations, Comrads and Acquaintances hanged, banished, or forfeited. And let me tell you, that no Government will put much Trust in a Man whose near Friend or Relation they have formerly executed: So that by Degrees they will make themselves quit of every one of you, and put Scoundrels, of no Parentage or Relation in your Commissions! A foreign Valet, because he shaves well, will be preferred to a Man of true Honour and long Service; then will you feel the Yoke you have laid upon others, and your Memories will stink to latest Posterity.

I had the Honour to be one of the first Officers who joined the Prince of Orange, I am still perswaded it was my Duty, and when I find a Government behaving as they did at that Time, viz. Endeavouring to set up a Military Government, doing every Thing they can to alienate the Affections of the Subjects, favouring only one Set of People, and executing the Laws rigorously against all the rest, ruining all old Families, and setting up new and unfeah ~~boni~~ Favourites, endeavouring to subvert and ruin the Church of England, calling no Parliament at all, or continuing out illegally, trusting more to foreign Troops than to their own Army, or to the Love of their Subjects, and sacrificing all the Branches of our Trade for the sake of foreign Alliances to protect them against the injured People; then will I think it my Honour and Duty to be engaged in a new Revolution, and I hope, yea I dare positively aver, there are not a few in the Army of the same Principle with me.

*Vixes vale, si quid novisti rectius issis,
et non Candidus impetrabis, si non bis atere mecum.*

To the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS of
the Army, at this Time in the Service of the
Usurper, Greeting.

JAMES R.

AS the Attempt we are resolved to make, for the Deliverance of our oppressed Kingdoms, as well as for asserting our undoubted Rights and Title to them, can meet, we are perswaded

suaed, with no Opposition but from you, We have thought fit to send you a Copy of our gracious Declaration, in which, as *Englishmen*, you are equally concerned with the rest of our Subjects; for you have it so much in your Power, to contribute effectually to the Publick Good, and Tranquillity. As we are convinced, you have been deluded into the Service of a foreign and usurped Government, we hope you will now open your Eyes to Justice and Truth, and be sensible, that true Honour does not consist in complying with unlawful Engagements; and that nothing can absolve you from the original Duty you owe to us your rightful and lawful Sovereign. How sensible the *Usurper* himself is of this, and how little he depends on you, you may easily judge, by the great Bodies of foreign Troops so frequently raised and maintained upon the most frivolous Pretences, at the Expence of your enslaved Country, as well as by yet a greater Number of Forces constantly kept up in his hereditary Dominions, which the Revenue of them would not be sufficient to maintain. But, as if all this were not enough, his own *Hanoverians* taken into *British* Pay, and in such an odious Manner preferred on all Occasions to you, may let you plainly see the Contempt he has for you, as well as his Distrust of your Attachment to a Prince not born amongst you, which he knows to be equally contrary to your Interest and Duty: Whereas by complying with them, you may be assured of receiving from us, not only the Encouragement promised you in our Declaration, but all further Consideration and Rewards, to which your Zeal and Fidelity to us shall hereafter entitle you.

Let nothing therefore detain you from joining our Standard out of Hand. We have sent our dearest Son the Prince of *Wales* as Regent of our Kingdoms, to receive the Tender of your Duty, and put himself at your Head: Receive his Commands and follow his Example. Do not any longer debase true *English* Valour, by exerting it in Defence of the Oppressors of your Country, but become the glorious Instruments of restoring it to its ancient Splendor, by acting like true Patriots on this important Occasion.

*Given the 23d Day of December 1743, in the 43d Year
of our Reign.*

J. R.

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The

The DECLARATION and Admonitory
LETTER of such of the Nobility, Gentry,
and Free-born Subjects of His Majesty, as
under the auspicious Conduct of His Royal
Highness CHARLES Prince of Wales,
Steward of Scotland, &c. have taken up Arms,
in Support of the Cause of their King and
Country:

*Unto those who have not as yet declared their
Approbation of this Enterprize, and unto
such as have or may hereafter appear in
Arms against it.*

Countrymen and Fellow-Subjects,

IT is with Abundance of Regret, and not without Indignation, that we daily hear and see this our Undertaking, which in Glory and in Disinterestedness may vye with any to be met with, either in ancient or modern History, traduced, misrepresented and reviled in those fulsome Addresses and Associations made to and in favours of the Elector of Hanover, by those very Bishops of the Church of England, who, for so many Years have contributed their utmost Endeavours to abett and support every Measure the most unpopular, pernicious and hurtful that the worst of Ministers, be he of what Party he would, could ever devise for the undoing of these Nations.

Is it from such Patterns of Virtue and Piety, that the Nation now must take the Alarm? Are we by these old Bugbears of Popery, Slavery, and Tyranny, for ever to be hindred from pursuing our only true Interest? Or, is the groundless Fear of an imaginary Evil to prevent our shaking off the heavy Yoke we daily feel?

What further Security, in the Name of GOD, can a People desire for the Enjoyment of their Ecclesiastical Rights? Have not both the King and Prince Regent sworn in the most solemn Manner to maintain the Protestant Religion throughout His Majesty's

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Dominions ? Nay more, have they not promised to pass any Law which shall be thought necessary for the further Security of it ? Are we not Protestants who now address you ? And is it not by the Strength of a Protestant Army that he must mount the Throne ? Can any Man, or Number of Men, persuade you, that we who are your Brethren, born in the same Island, and who have the same Interest, do not love ourselves, our Religion, Laws and Liberties as well as you do ?

What further Security can the Nature of the Thing admit of ? You have your Prince's Promises, and here you have laid before you the Sentiments of his Army, who having thankfully accepted of them, are determined and resolved to set their Country at Liberty, by establishing that glorious Plan which has been freely offered to us by the only rightful Prince of the *British* Nations : And this must be done before we sheath our Swords.

Our Enemies have represented us as Men of low Birth, and of desperate Fortunes. — We who are now in Arms, are, for the greatest Part, of the most ancient Families of this Island, whose Forefathers asserted the Liberties of their Country, long, long before the Names of many of our Declaimers were ever heard of. Our Blood is good, and that our Actions shall make appear. If our Fortunes be not great, our Virtue has kept them low ; and desperate we may be truly called ; for we are determined to conquer or die.

The Justice therefore of the Cause we now appear for, the Interest of the Nation which we support and pursue, and the glorious Character of our Royal Leader, may each by itself, or all together, abundantly convince the Nation, that now at last there appears an happy and unforeseen Opportunity of acquiring all these Blessings which a distressed Nation has been so long wishing for in vain.

This golden Opportunity we have laid hold of ; and in Justice to ourselves and Fellow-Subjects, are obliged ^{to} apprise them of the Uprightness of our Intentions, in carrying into Execution a Scheme calculated and adapted to those Principles of Liberty, which the true Lovers of their Country have been polishing and refining for these many Years past.

Perhaps you may find Fault that you were not apprised of this Undertaking. No more were we. GOD has conducted, the Prince of *Wales* has executed ; and we are thereby in Possession of *Scotland*, and victorious over one of the Elector's Armies, which nothing could have saved from total Destruction, but the Autho-

Authority and Mercy of a young Conqueror, posseſt of all the shining Virtues which can adorn a Throne, and who may challenge the keenest Enemy of his Royal Family to impute to him a Vice which can blacken the Character of a Prince. Compare his Clemency towards all the Prisoners and wounded at the Battle of Gladsmuir, with the Executions, Imprisonments and Banishments exercised by the German Family after their Success at Preston in the Year 1715, and your Affections will tell you, who is the true Father of the People.

We have hitherto only spoke to your Interests; when his Royal Highness comes himself amongst you, let his Appearance, his Moderation, his Affability, his Tenderness and Affection for those he can truly call his Countrymen, speak to your Passions; then you, who, at the Infigation of your Enemies, are now arming for the Defence, as you imagine, of your respective Communities, will be able to judge, from whom you will have the best Reason to expect Protection. Thus far we can take upon us to promise in his Highness's Name, that such as shall make no Resistance to our Troops, though before our Arrival they may have been levying War against us, may nevertheless depend upon the most ample Security for their Persons and Estates, provided, by a timely Surrender of their Arms, they put it in our Power to protect them against the Fury of the Army; And how foolish will it be, after this Assurance for any City, Corporation or Country, to attempt to make Head against the combined Force of a whole Nation, collected in a numerous Army, and flushed with Success? — If any Misfortune therefore ensue from a Disregard of this Admonition, we of his Royal Highness's Army declare ourselves free of all Blame therein.

It is Time for you now, O Countrymen, to lay aside all Animosities, all Distinctions of Families or Names, and to confine your Thoughts only to the Interest of these Kingdoms, connecting with them as you go along the Sentiments you had a few Years ago.

What Transport of Joy would the Bulk of the British Nation have felt upon a certain remarkable and never to be forgotten Period in our political History, (that great Change of Ministry which happened not long ago, when the Cries of a distressed People, supported by the Interest and Influence of powerful, though designing Men, accomplished the Ruin of a mighty Minister;) how great would have been your Joy, had you then had from the Elector of Hanover such a Declaration, as that emitted the tenth

tenth of this Month by his Royal Highness, the Heir and Representative of our natural and only rightful Sovereign !

Is it possible to conceive the universal Satisfaction which such a Declaration would have occasioned, unless we judge of it by our fatal Disappointment ! We leave it to yourselves to make the Application. As it is not our Intention here to set forth the domestick Grievances of the Nation, nor the scandalous Preference shewed upon all Occasions to a pitiful foreign Concern ; for as we address ourselves chiefly to the Friends of Liberty, and the Constitution, we suppose you are abundantly instructed in them : Nor would it serve but to lengthen this Letter, to enumerate the many Promises contained in the King's and Prince's Declarations and Manifesto's to his Subjects upon this Occasion : We have abundantly explained our own Motives for now appearing in Arms, and would willingly use a little serious Expostulation with you, Gentlemen, who intend to oppose us.

What then, in the Name of G O D, do you propose to yourselves ? Is it also the Interest of Great Britain and Ireland ? Or, is it the Support of the Elector of Hanover's Family in the Succession to the Crown of these Realms ? If your Armaments proceed from the first of these Motives, tell us what a Prince can do more to make you a free and a happy People ? What Security can you have more than his Word, and his Army's Guarantee, until the Nation shall have Time abundantly to secure themselves by Parliament ?

If you be satisfied with the Promises made you and the Security of the Performance, do you disapprove of this Method of bringing about the Execution by Force of Arms ? If you do, be so good as suggest another equally efficacious.

That by Parliament indeed, would have been universally the most acceptable ; but we cannot be so infatuated as to remain in eternal Bondage, unless a Parliament, composed of Hirelings, should set us at Liberty ; nor have we any Hopes, that the Elector will strip himself of that pecuniary Influence, by which alone he has carried, over the Bellies of the Nation, every destructive Measure.

On the other Hand, if the Dispute is to be, whether the Stuart or Hanoverian Family shall reign over Great Britain, without Reference to the Interest of the Nation, we need use no other Argument than the Sword with such as shall oppose us upon those Principles.

To
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To conclude, we desire to lay this important Question before you in a new Light. Suppose, for it is only a Supposition, that this dreadful and unnatural Rebellion, as you are taught to call it, should be extinguished and quashed, and every Man concerned in it executed on a Scaffold: Your Joy, no Doubt, would be very great upon so glorious an Event; your Addresses would then be turned in Thanksgivings; your Parliament would meet and cloath your beloved Sovereign with new Powers; your standing Army, which has hitherto been looked upon as the Bane of the Constitution, would then be consecrated as your Deliverers; and the Reverend Bishops of the Church of England, would be hail'd from the most distant Corners of the Island, by the glorious Appellation of Patriots, and Protectors of British Liberty. O happy, thrice happy Nation, who have such an Army, and such a Bench of Bishops, ready upon this Occasion, to rescue them from Popery, from Slavery, Tyranny and Arbitrary Power!

When indeed the first Transport of your Joy would be over, for you are not to expect that these *Halcyon* Days are ever to remain, you might perhaps find to your fatal Experience, that the Constitution of your Country was not in the least improved, and upon the Return of the unavoidable Consequences of those Evils all along complained of, and which now you have so fair an Opportunity of having redressed, you would at last be sensible, that we were those, who, in Truth, deserv'd the Appellation of Deliverers, Patriots, and Protectors of the *British* Liberty. But this last Part of our Letter is addressed only to such, as we expect to meet with in a Field of Battle, and we are hopeful, that those will prove but an inconsiderable Part of the Nations of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and that you are Countrymen and Fellow-Subjects, upon being advised and informed, as you now have been, of the whole Plan of this glorious Expedition, will cheerfully join Issue with us, and share in the Glory of restoring our King, and in setting our Country free, which, by the Strength of our Arm, the Assistance of our Allies, and the Blessing of Almighty GOD, we shortly expect to see accomplished.

A LET-

(25)

A LETTER to the ARCHBISHOP of YORK: Humbly offering to his Grace's Solution some Doubts and Scruples suggested by his late Speech to the Grand Meeting of the County of York, called to subscribe an Association for supporting the German Government in England.

Anicus Aristoteles, amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas.

Magna est peritas, & preualebitque ybem agoribus.

My LORD,

I have read your Speech to the grand Meeting of the County of York, on the 24th ult. with all the Attention I was capable of, and with that teachable Disposition with which the Faithful ought to listen to the Admonitions of such spiritual Guides as do not claim implicit Faith and blind Obedience. As this is, I hope, the Case with you, and as the Nature and Design of your high Office makes you 'an Instructor of the Ignorant, and a Helper of the Joy (though it gives you no Dominion over the Faith) of Christians,' your Grace will forgive me to lay before you some of the Difficulties which occurred to me upon reading that Paper: Difficulties that must be removed ere I can, with Safety to my Soul, enter into the Association proposed: For I am convinced, That *whatever is not done in Faith* (or a full Persuasion of the Lawfulness of what we do) is *Sin*, and that Bonds and Combinations of such Importance ought to be entered into very advisedly, and (as good Men come to the highest Sacrament, that of Christ's Body and Blood) with a firm Trust in GOD's Mercy, and with a quiet Conscience. And therefore it is, that I apply to your Grace, as the fittest Person, to quiet those Doubts and Scruples you have awakened.

I am not unacquainted with the Character you have acquired by your Learning, and other Endowments; nor with that awful Regard which is due to your Place and Dignity. I would not

willing

willingly fall short in the Respects due to either; and therefore, if this Letter is found written with less Ceremony than you are accustomed to meet with, from People below your own Rank, I beg your Grace will ascribe it to my Zeal for Truth, and for the Honour of the Church of *England*, which I cannot see affronted and abused by her own Members, of what Order soever, without just Concern, and even some Mixture of Indignation.

From the Paper before me, I humbly conceive, your Grace has not been duly informed of some Facts you have ventured to affirm. You have shewed a Disposition to renounce and give up some of the distinguishing Doctrines of the Church over which you preside; and which you have sworn to maintain: And indeed, throughout the whole of your pathetick Exhortation, there appears more of the Soldier, than of the Bishop; more of the Spirit of *Elias*, than of Jesus Christ.

I was sorry to find your Grace's Temper so soon ruffled, and your Zeal getting so much the Ascendant of your Charity. *The Wrath of Man worketh not the Righteousness of God*; and yet you are not got beyond the third Paragraph of your Discourse, when you are very angry with the *Scots Army*, whom (in your Paffion) you represent as a Set of *wild and desperate Ruffians*. A hard Name, intended, no Doubt; to convey into your Audience a very unfavourable Idea of those Men, and to strike the utmost Abhorrence. Sure, your Grace has not known, that the best Blood of *Scotland* is in that Army; and that many of the Nobility and Gentlemen of that Kingdom (as illustrious by their many Virtues as by their Birth and Quality) have judged it their Duty to attend that Standard, or you would not have branded them with such Terms of Reproach and Ignominy. I must therefore suppose, your Grace had none in view but *Highlanders*, when you gave that bad Character. And even to them it will not apply. If you had represented them as Men bold, hardy, and enterprising, accustomed to Hardship and Fatigue, fearless of Danger, under strong Convictions of the Justice of their Cause, and resolv'd to conquer, or die in the Attempt, you had done them Justice; but to scold them as Rascals, and Ruffians, was not fair Dealing, either with respect to them or your Audience. If my Information is just, as I have Reason to think it is, they are Men very different from what you would have us believe them. If the *Glencoe Men* could march close by the Earl of *Stair's House*, without hurting a Chicken, evn where they had

had Ground for all the Resentment which the Remembrance of a bloody Massacre could inspire ; if there has scarce one of that Army been seen drunk, or heard to swear an Oath ; if, before the late Action, while General Cope's Troops were blaspheming, the *Highlanders* were devoutly sending up their Prayers to GOD, for his Direction and Assistance ; and, after the Action, they returned their Thanks to Heaven, ascribing all the Glory of a compleat Victory to the great GOD of Battles, to whom they acknowledged it due : If all this is true, as I am well assured it is, your Grace had better spared those Terms of Reproach. At any rate, my Lord, Scolding does not seem the proper Language of the Clergy : Nor should such Words of Bitterness come from an Archiepiscopal Throne. The Universal Bishop, and Head of the Church, saluted his Betrayer with the soft Compellation of *Friend* ; and, if the Angels of the Churches would copy from the Angels in Heaven, your Grace might have learned better Temper and greater Decency from St. Michael, who durst not bring a railing Accusation even against the Devil.

But, to pass this, as only a Failure in the Decorum becoming your exalted Station, your next Paragraph presents us with something worse ; no less than a glaring Departure from Truth and common Honesty. There your Grace tells us of ‘certain Evidence which every Day opens more and more, that these Com- motions in the North, are but Part of a great Plan concerted for our Ruin ; and that they have begun under the Countenance, and will be supported by the Forces of *France* and *Spain*.’ The shortest and most satisfying Answer to this Charge, will be, to give you the Testimony of one who must be allowed to know better than you the secret Springs of this Undertaking, and what Encouragement they have from foreign Powers ; and whose Authority must be acknowledged not inferior to any upon Earth. Even your Grace will not deny, that the Word of a Prince is equal to that of a Bishop. In a Declaration of the Intention of his Royal Highness, given at his Palace of *Holyroodhouse* the 10th instant, after he has solemnly promised, before Almighty GOD, upon the Faith of a Christian, and the Honour of a Prince, to maintain the Religion, Laws and Liberties of his People ; not to impose upon any a Religion which they dislike, but to secure them all in the Enjoyment of those which are respectively at present established amongst them, either in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland* ; even to refer the Consideration of the national Debt (tho' contracted under an unlawful Government) to the Representa-

ives of the Nation ; and, in general, to refuse nothing that a free Parliament can ask for the Security of the Religion, Laws and Liberties of his People : After all this, he adds a Paragraph, which I shall transcribe intire, as that excellent Paper may not yet have come into your Grace's Hands.

' The Fears of the Nation from the Powers of *France* and *Spain* appear still more vain and groundless. My Expedition was undertaken unsupported by either ; but indeed, when I see a foreign Force brought by my Enemies against me, and when I hear of *Dutch*, *Danes*, *Hessians* and *Swiss*, the Elector of *Ha-nover's* Allies, being called over to protect his Government against the King's Subjects, is it not high Time for the King my Father to accept also of the Assistance of those who are able, and who have engaged to support him ? But will the World, or any one Man of Sense in it, infer from thence, that he inclines to be a tributary Prince, rather than an independent Monarch ? Who has the better Chance to be independent on foreign Powers ? He who, with the Aid of his own Subjects, can wrest the Government out of the Hands of an Intruder ? Or he who cannot, without Assistance from abroad, support his Government, though established by all the civil Power, and secured by a strong military Force, against the undisciplined Part of those he has ruled over for so many Years ? Let him, if he pleases, try the Experiment : Let him send off his foreign Higelings, and put the whole upon the Issue of a Battle ; I will trust only to the King my Father's Subjects, who were or shall be engaged in mine and their Country's Cause. But, notwithstanding all the Opposition he can make, I still trust in the Justice of my Cause, the Valour of my Troops, and the Assistance of the Almighty, to bring my Enterprise to a glorious Issue.' When your Grace has compared this Delaration of a Prince, with what you have ventured to bring forth, and balanced the Credit due to either Side, I dare say, you'll be ashamed of so hardy an Affirmation, and of so base an Attempt to impose upon the Credulity, and alarm the Fears of your People, by your own vain Conceits, and groundless Jealousies, if I may call them by so soft a Name. I daré be bold to say, I love the Religion, Laws and Liberties of my Country, as sincerely as any Man in it can do ; but then, I think these are too sacred to be maintained by bad Means. I would not speak wickedly for God, nor talk deceitfully for him, Job xliii. 7. Nor can I (without some Struggle) forbear repeating the

Psalmist's

Psalmt's Words: *Let the lying Lips be put to Silence, which cruelly, disdainfully and despisefully speak against the Righteous.*

This gave me a Specimen of your Grace's Veracity, and strict Regards to Truth ; but I did not begin to suspect your Prudence, till I came to your fifth Paragraph, wherein (to my great Surprise) you have the Confidence to bring forth a Number of Facts, which every Man that heard you knew to be false, and which had been often and solemnly disputed and denied by some of them in Parliament, and by many more out of it. Prithee, my Lord, is *Canterbury* so much better than *York*, that your Appetite for the single Ecclesiastical Dignity higher than what you now possess; has made you forget the Virtue and Character of a Churchman ? Was you in *Jest* or *Earnest*, when you insulted the common Sense and universal Feeling of the Nation, by saying, ‘ We are ‘ now blessed with the mild Administration of a just and Prote-‘ stant King, who is of so strict an Adherence to the Laws of our ‘ Country, that not an Instance can be pointed out, during his ‘ whole Reign, wherin he made the least Attempt upon the ‘ Liberty, Property, or Religion of a single Person.’ My good GOD deliver my Soul from lying Lips, and from a deceitful Tongue. My Lord, I am not accustomed to *despise Dominions, or speak Evil of Dignities.* Though I am convinced in my Conscience, the reigning Prince has no good Right to the Throne he sits on ; yet I consider him as a Gentleman, a Prince, a Relation of our true and natural King, (though very distant, more than fifty Removes from being the nearest in Blood to the Crown); and therefore would not have chosen to use Freedoms with his Character, nor to have brought forth unsavoury Truths of his Administration, if you had not forced me to it.

But prithee, my Lord, did the Excise-scheme, the Number and Rigour of penal Laws and Standing Armies, the Swarms of Placemen and Pensioners, and the Venality of Parliaments, threaten no Danger to the Liberty of the Nation ? Did the Management of the Charitable Corporation (whereby the Partner of his Bed was enriched) do no harm to the Property of any Individual ? Does the immoderate Increase of national Debts and Taxes, lavished away to support useless Fleets and Armies, employed in foreign Quarrels wherein *Britain* has no Concern, or laid out in the Purchase of *Bremen* and *Verden*, and in the Aggrandizement of *Hanover* ; have these done no Hurt to the Property and Prosperity, to the Honour and Trade of the Nation ? And as for Religion, I think I may appeal to your Grace, who ought

ought to know more of it than I do, whether it be at present in a thriving Condition, either as to the Realities, or bare Profession of it ? Whether Deism and Infidelity, Luxury and Perjury, and Profaneness of all Sorts, have not grown to an enormous Height, and found not only Impunity, but Encouragement from this *mild Administration* ? Whether the most sacred Offices, and highest Dignities in the Church have not been set to Sale ; or bestowed more with respect to Party-interest, than to real Merit and Fitness ? Whether, to offer but one Instance out of many, your Brother of *Winchester* does not well deserve something else than the first Benefice in *England*, when, by his *Plain Account of the Sacrament*, and his *Measures of Submission to Sovereign Powers*, he has attempted to burlesque the most sacred Institution of Christianity, and a distinguishing Doctrine of the Church ? And, in short, I dare appeal to your Grace, if, in your Conscience and Secret Thought, you are not convinced, that Religion in *Britain* has suffered, and visibly declined, both as to its Power and Form, by that very Revolution which was pretended to be contrived for its Purity and Preservation ? If these Things are so, with what Face could you tell your People, that no Attempt has been made upon their Liberties, Properties, or Religion ? 'Tis true, you have expressed the Thing warily, and may hope to ly snug under the Shelter of an Equivocation, That no such Attempts have been made upon the Liberty, &c. of any *single Person*. But what then ? If such Attempts have been made upon the whole Nation, does not that comprehend, and must it not affect every Individual ? Is he less guilty, who burns down a Forest, than he who lays his Ax to the Root of a single Tree ? Perhaps your Grace may hope to save your Credit, by accusing the Ministry, and telling us gravely, it is the Law of *England*, *That the King can do no wrong*. Be it so, my Lord : But was not this the Law of *England* fifty seven Years ago as well as now ? And yet you know what happened then ?

In the remaining Parts of your Speech, you go on with great Fervour, and a Flow of Eloquence, to persuade your Flock to unite in common Measures, Associations, Contributions, &c. for your Defence against this prodigious Ruin ; and you generously undertake, that your Clergy shall distinguish themselves by their Ardour, Zeal, and Liberality, according to their Circumstances, on this important Occasion. But it is very remarkable, you have never once, in all this long Speech, recommended to your Clergy or People, Repentance and Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer,

Prayer, as proper Means of averting threatened Ruin. One would have expected some Mention of these from a Bishop's Chair, especially after so much Noise made about the Danger of Religion. Was it not as expedient to have had Recourse to the Divine Author of our holy Religion, for his Protection and Support, as to have put your Trust only in the Arm of Flesh? But your Grace was resolved to be consistent, and of a Piece. You had all along shewed more of the Peer than of the Prelate, and would not now mingle Characters. Or perhaps you industriously avoided to touch this delicate Point, from a secret Conviction upon your Mind, that such Incense would be an Abomination to G O D, and such Prayers turn into Sin, and a Snare to you; and that the absolute Disposer of Empires and Kingdoms, the invincible Afferter of Truth and Right, would not accept the Humiliations nor hear the Prayers offered for the Support of Usurpation and Rebellion, of Oppression and Violence.

But there is another Omission in your Performance, which I humbly think your People had Reason to take amiss, viz. That you labour to engage them in great Expence, and dangerous Associations, without any Attempt to satisfy them as to the Quarrel, or the Justice of the Cause, in which they were to venture their Lives, their Fortunes, and their Souls. Had this Speech come from a crafty Statesman, or a designing Tub-preacher; from *Hugh Peters*, or a *Shaftsbury*, from a *Tindal* or a *Toland*, such Men as had no Hopes or Fears beyond this present World; to have rung the Chime of *mild Administration, excellent Constitution*, and *present happy Establishment*, was all that could be expected from Gentlemen of their modern Religion. But one would have thought a Christian should have gone deeper, and touched the Point of Conscience; as doubtless you would, if you had not found it so warm as to burn your Fingers.

You had told us indeed, in the beginning of your Speech, that "the *Pretender's Son* is in *Scotland*." Had it not been worth while to examine what his *Pretensions* are? What if it should appear, upon summing up the Evidence, that the Laws of G O D and Nature, and the fundamental Laws and Constitution of *England*, give him Right to the Allegiance of those very People you have been spiriting up to oppose him? If this is the Case, (as, I dare say, the best, and wisest, and greatest Part of the People of *Britain* are now convinced it is), then the unnatural Rebellion lies where you did not suppose it, and the Bishop must appear in a very odd Light, who employs his great Talents, and all

all the Influence of his high Place, to support a guilty, ruinous Usurpation, and persuade the People he ought to lead on in the Ways of Truth and Duty, to eternal Rest and Happiness, to engage themselves in a damnable Treason and Parricide.

It is presumed your Grace will not dispute what is so generally believed, that Non-resistance to Sovereign Powers has been the constant Doctrine of the Church of *England* ever since her happy Reformation from Popery. For Proof of this, it would be equally tedious and needless to refer your Grace to (what you are so well acquainted with) the Sermons and other Writings of those shining Lights of our Island, Doctors *Overall, Ferrar, Hooper, Coverdale, Jewell, Hooker, Bramhall, Andrews, Usher, Jackson, Sanderson, Hammond, Chillingworth, Barrow, Sancroft, Stillingfleet*, all from the excellent *Crammer*, down to the late worthy and eminent Archbishop *Sharp*, and others your Predecessors in the See of *York*. But we may shorten this Argument, by appealing to an Authority you have already submitted to, and therefore must not dispute. Your Grace could not be raised to your present Dignity without subscribing to the Articles of the Church of *England*. In the 35th of these Articles it is affirmed, "That the Books of Homilies do contain a godly and whole-
" some Doctrine, and necessary for these Times." In one of these Homilies (that of Rebellion) the Doctrine of Non-resistance to Sovereign Powers is taught in Terms as full and strong as could possibly be devised. There we are told, "We must be
" subject for Conscience sake, and not only for Wrath : That
" our Obedience is due to our Princes, not only to the wise, the
" good and gentle, but even to the foward, to undiscreet and
" evil Governors : And that, on no Pretence whatsoever, we
" can resist, or rebel against lawful Authority, as we will an-
" swer to GOD, and under the Pain of Damnation." And it is observable, that, in the several Parts of that Homily, the Church often mentions the King under the Denominations of *our lawful and natural Prince*, as if (the one being exegetical of the other) she hereby meant to teach us, that the Crown of *England* is hereditary, and the Succession to it *lineal*; so that none who wears it can be *our lawful*, unless (by Proximity of Blood) he is *our natural Prince* too. *Moses* seems to have suggested this to the People of *Israel*, "That, as the King to be set over them
" should not multiply Horses, nor Wives, nor Silver and Gold;
" so he should be, not a Stranger, but of their Brethren, and whom
" the Lord should chuse," *Deut. xvii. 15, 16, 17.*

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That this is the true Meaning and Intentment of the Church of *England*, is farther evident from her Offices for the 30th of January and 29th of May, wherein all the Faithful are taught to acknowledge, before G O D, that King *Charles II.* even when in Exile, even when abjured and proscribed, "was the undoubted Heir of the Crown, and that the Throne did of right belong to him." I dare say, your Grace could never read those Offices, without some secret Feeling of the Sufferings of the Royal Family in a parallel Case, and a Conviction that they have met with hard Measure in being so long kept abroad.

This may suffice to be said to you, as you are a Prelate in the Church; if it were not to be tedious to your Grace, I should now address you as a Peer of the Realm, and beg you would reconsider the Laws of *England*; such Laws, I mean, as have been made by our Kings and Parliaments together. For I cannot admit those Statutes that have passed without Regal Authority (which is an essential Part of the Legislature) can have the Authority of Laws; nor will your Grace attempt to defend the old ridiculous Circle, of *the Law's making a King, and then the King's giving a Sanction to the Law.*

I might refer your Grace to the Corporation-act, (13. *Car. II. stat. 2. sect. 5.*) ; to the Militia-act, (13. & 14. *Car. II. cap. 3.*) ; and to the Act of Uniformity, (*ibid. cap. 4.*) ; by all which it is declared, " That it is not lawful, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to take up Arms against the King, &c." But, to save Time, I shall only recommend to your Grace's serious Consideration, that Act (12. *Car. II. cap. 30.*) which is appointed to be read in all the Churches in *England* once every Year; whereby it is declared, That, by the undoubted and fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, neither the Peers of this Realm, nor the Commons, nor both together, in Parliament or out of Parliament, nor the People, collectively or representatively, nor any other Persons whatsoever, ever had, have, hath, or ought to have any coercive Power over the Persons of the Kings of this Realm. Now, my Lord, I agree with your Grace, that the Constitution of the Government of *England* is the best in the World. But where shall one learn, or hope to find the true Constitution of *England*, if it is not in the Doctrines and Offices of the Church and the Laws of the Land? For to measure it by Times of Anarchy or Usurpation, is like judging of a Man's Health by feeling his Pulse in a Fever.

If Non-resistance is the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, and if this Doctrine is established on the Word of G O D, on express Precepts, and Examples in holy Scripture, (as this Church says it is), then 'tis plain, it cannot vary with Times and Circumstances, but was as much our Duty at the Revolution as it is now. If the Doctrines of the Church and the Laws of the Kingdom do concur to assure us, that Subjects must not take Arms, or rebel against their King, on any Pretence whatsoever; that the Crown of *Britain* is hereditary; and the Succession to it lineal: Then it is evident, to an ordinary Understanding, that the Revolution in 1688 was against all the Rules of our established Religion and Polity: And if it was faulty at first, the long Continuance of it cannot mend the Matter; for it is an allowed Maxim, *Quod ab initio est vitiosum, tractu temporis non convalescit.*

Upon the Whole, I cannot help thinking, your Grace is brought into a Difficulty, from which I wish you may extricate yourself in the best and safest Way. For either the Throne of *England* is hereditary, or it is elective. Chuse you, my Lord, which of the two. If it is hereditary, 'tis certain, the Prince who sits in it at present, has no Right; and that your Speech to your People was inept, seditious, treasonable, and damnable, being meant to spirit up an Opposition to the true and rightful Heir. If it is elective, and the free Gift of the People, then the Reasons which exist at present for a Change of Masters, (arising from a long Course of Mal-administration, and that inevitable Slavery and Ruin which must otherwise ensue), are as many and as strong now as ever they were at any Time since *England* was a Nation; and ought to determine you instantly to receive with cheerful Hearts, and open Arms, that glorious Prince who now claims it as his Due. Tho' he had not been born to govern us, he ought to be our Choice, as being the Person on Earth who bids fairest to make us a free and happy People.

I beg your Grace will not make light of this Address. The Subject is of the utmost Importance, and deserved to have fallen into better Hands. You and I are now advancing fast in Years, and must ere long (and how soon, none of us can tell) make our Appearance before the great Judge of the World, to give a strict Account of what we have done in the Body. Let us not, therefore, be misled from the straight Paths of Justice and Truth, by any worldly Views or selfish Considerations whatsoever, but so acquit

quit ourselves in our several Offices and Capacities as we may best answer at that awful Tribunal.

If you honour me with a Return, you may make it as publick as this is, and it will come into the Hands of,

My L O R D,

From my Closet,
Oct. 15. 1745.

Your Grace's most

faithful Son and Servant,

PHILAETHES.

C O N F E C T I O N A R Y, or the D U T C H M E T H O D of preserving Men in Time of War.

IF severe *Chastisement* was a Proof that the *Jews* were the favourite People of God, there is another Country, I could name, which at present has an equal Title to Divine Favour—May that *Chastisement* never end in *Calamity!* The Difference lies in the Objects of the one being *sensible*, and those of the other *infatuated*; and no Maxim is more true, than, ‘That the ‘Man whom Heaven marks out for Destruction is first devoted ‘to Infatuation.’

Historians tell us of a Monster born with two Bodies and two Heads above the Middle, and that one of the Bodies expiring, the living one, for some Months, was obliged to drag about the loathsom Load, till, Putrefaction overspreading the whole, it ended its miserable Days.

Such is the State of a sensible People under a Government *weak, infatuated, corrupted and corrupting.* The Sweat of their Brows, the Labour of their Hands, and the Blood of their Veins, serve but to feed the nauseous Burden; the Putrefaction every Day is making a new Progress towards the noble Parts. While they have *Feeling*, they want *Resolution* for an *Ampputation*; and when they lose their *Feeling*, that Operation becomes *ineffectual, nay, fatal.*

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Whoever attends to the Words of *Virgil*, when he brings in the Character of the Prophetess *Cassandra*, may easily perceive that the Poet means no more, than that there was a political Writer in *Troy*, who every Week endeavoured to keep the publick *Feeling* alive, and to put his Countrymen in Mind, that the War they were engaged in was as madly conducted, as it was scandalously undertaken ; and that they were upon the Verge of *general Infatuation*, which must end in *general Calamity*. By what we learn from our Author, this Writer was so true in his Predictions, that the People looked upon him as divinely gifted with Prophecy ; while the *infatuated* Government, fighting for a Cause as foreign to their Country as *H——r* is to *F——d*, disregarding his Remonstrances, and slighted his Predictions ; yet, by their Persecution of his Writings, were daily establishing the Credit of the one, and, by their own Mismanagement, hourly verifying the Truth of the other.

It is with no small Degree of Pride, and *Mortification* at the same Time, that, in the Review of my own Conduct, as a political Writer, I can, in some Sense, look upon myself as a *Cassandra* : I feel the Attention of the People to my Labours rising in Proportion as the Persecution of my Writings by the Great waxes strong ; I feel that the Disregard of the latter has heightned the Favour of the former ; that however infatuated a *M——r* may be, I find an *Englishman* still retains his Sensibility ; that the Eyes of the one are open to impending Calamity, however the Ears of the other may be shut to honest Freedom, or his Pride shocked by a virtuous Resentment.

No sooner was that shameful Farce ended, of dismissing *H——ns* out of *E——sh* Service, yet retaining them in *E——sh* Pay, than I foresaw and foretold, from Facts which had happened the preceeding Campaign, that if we designed to carry on the War by the Assistance of our Auxiliaries alone, we were trusting to a broken Reed, which would run into our Hand : It required no Spirit of Prophecy to foretel this ; every Fact, every Circumstance of that inglorious Campaign, spoke it aloud ; while the false and frivolous Charge brought against the *E——sh G——l*, by their *H——h M——s*, was more than Evidence, that they wanted nothing more than the slight Pretence for *total Inactivity*. But, beside those Facts, there were others of a yet stranger Nature : The palpable Disregard shewn for their Barrier ; the mingled Roar of *Dutch Eloquence* and *French Cannon* in the same Instant, the one suing for an Accommodation, the other thundering

dering Thanks ; so that his Most Christian Majesty could not, in his Tent, hear the Speech of the Dutch Plenipotentiary, proposing Terms of Amity, for the Noise of his Artillery on the Ramparts, rejoicing for the taking of *Menin* and *Ypres*. But, more than all, that total Deviation from the Maxims of the R——ck, which is now so notorious in that State, and that fatal Bar to all their Activity, by Means of French Gold lavished on Particulars, and many Advantages of Trade which their Country enjoys.

Hence all their trifling, tickling Negotiations, ever promising, never performing, incessantly protesting, eternally evading ; hence the shameful Behaviour of their Troops on the late Occasion, when the unsupported Valour of the English performed Wonders ; and when even the *Hanoverians*, compared with our cowardly Allies, behaved as Heroes.

Thus the great Point which the Nation has gained by the *Broad-Bottom* Revolution, has been an Exchange of insolent Mercenaries for treacherous Auxiliaries ; of those whom Experience has told us would fight, for those whom Reason might have convinced us would not—For the Publick to doubt of this being real Fact, after what has happened since the opening of this Campaign, would be next to *Infatuation*, unless some of the following Difficulties are plainly and fully resolved by those whom it may concern.

In the *first* Place, I have been weak enough to imagine, that long Experience in the highest Station of a General, is, of all other Qualifications, necessary for the absolute Command of an Army ; and I am ignorant enough not to remember the Name of an *E——/b* General, present at the late Battle, who can answer that Description. If it should be answered, That this was supplied by the Abilities of our Auxiliary General, whom all *Europe* allows to be at the Top of his Profession, I am still in a greater Maze than ever, unless it can either be proved, that that General's Opinion was either disregarded and over-ruled, (and that, consequently, he had not the real Command) or that the Attempt we made was feasible, and the Disposition of our Army Soldier-like. I have, perhaps, as good an Opinion of English Courage as any Man alive has ; but I own myself so very singular, as to believe that Thirty three thousand effective Men, English, Dutch and Hanoverians, were not a Match for Sixty four thousand effective French, well commanded, well officer'd, fighting under the Eyc of their Monarch, and fortisied with all the

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Advantages that Art, Nature, and long Experience in the highest Command, could bestow. As to the Probability of the Attempt, People have been officious enough to whisper about, that there was not an able Officer in the Army who had any Opinion of it; nay, it is said to be so very ill concerted, that a brave General, who that Day lost his Life, asked the Field-Marischal *K——g*, Whether the Ground before them had been reconnoitred? And, upon the latter answering, *That it had not*, the other, with a Mixture of Grief and Indignation, shrugging up his Shoulders, *Well, says he, never till now did I know a Battle fought before the Ground was reconnoitred* —— But, *ne futor ultra crepidam*, perhaps, by the modern Way of making War, this was good Conduct.

I was likeways stupid enough to imagine, that the Office of a Confectioner had been peculiar to the *H——ns*, but I find that every Squadron and Battalion amongst our Broad-bottom'd Allies had its Confectioner, for preserving the Troops of his Master; for, if those whom I conversed with had either Eyes to see what happened, or Veracity to represent it, the Retreat of their Troops began at Eight in the Morning, and their Rout was general about Nine, leaving the *British* exposed to a most furious Fire, while all the repeated Proofs they gave of their Intrepidity were unavailing, and fatal only to themselves —— Thus the Difference betwixt an *H——n* and a Broad-bottom'd Confectioner, is, that the former can spoil a fine Victory, and the latter occasion a bloody Defeat.

But, notwithstanding this shameful Desertion, it is certain that the incredible Courage of the *British* Troops, about One o'Clock, had staggered the *French* so much, that, I am assured, the *British* and *Swiss* Officers in the Garrison of *Tournay* observing it, repair'd to the *D——ch* Confectioner there, and offered to march out at the Head of 2000 Men, and to attack the Enemy so critically, as at least to improve their Disorder, if not oblige them to retire. But this Offer, which was said to have been signed by three *Swiss* Colonels, and Colonel *Mackay*, who afterwards lost his Life, was rejected by the Confectioner, as inconsistent with his Trade, and meddling with other People's Affairs.

People, like me, who, with a Mixture of Ignorance and Amaze, wonder and gape at every Thing they hear, are surprised why, much about the same Hour, the second Line was not brought up, especially as the Disorder of the *French* was visible even on that Side. Not that I imagine, with some, that, even in that Case,

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our Victory would have been complete ; but I was credulous enough to believe, that, had this been done, our Loss had been less bloody, and our Troops had not been reduced to the mortifying Distress of leaving so many of their brave Countrymen wounded, and Prisoners, in the Hands of an incensed, provoked Enemy.

I must likeways, to my great Confusion, acknowledge, that I ever imagined *Forgetfulness of Orders*, and thereby altering a *Disposition*, might in a Battle be attended with as bad Effects as any other Oversight, and that it neither can be pleaded in Alleviation of a Miscarriage, nor ought the Consequences to be imputed to the Brave and Innocent, under the Expression of *unaccountable Fatality*, or any other Term equally *unjust* and *unmeaning*.

Neither was I so well informed, as to be acquainted with the modern Way of giving up Places without the Publick knowing how or why. That the good People of *England* did not imagine the Citadel of *Tournay* would have surrendered so soon as it did, is plain from the Accounts of that Siege, which they had by Authority. Were it answered, That neither the Town nor the Citadel were provided as they ought to have been against a vigorous Siege, I own myself so ignorant, as to be unable to give any other Reason for so *unaccountable a Fatality*, than that it was both *defended and given up by Collusion*.

In the last Place, to close this Scene of my political Ignorance, I cannot account for the Reasons that could prevail with the Confectioner of *Tournay*, the Day before he capitulated, to refuse Leave for the above-mentioned *British* and *Swiss* Regiments to get out of the Citadel by a Postern which was but slightly guarded, and to cut their Way to the Allied Army. This Conduct can, I think, be accounted for no other Way, than by either denying the Fact, (which I am afraid is too stubborn to be denied) or by supposing that the Terms of the Capitulation had been subsisting for some Time, and that the Confectioner had made himself accountable to the Enemy for the whole of the Garrison that remained. This was not *preserving* Troops, but *pickling* them, and that too in nasty *Dutch Brine*, where, by the shameful Capitulation then made, they must continue to stink for almost two Years.

Having thus laid my Difficulties before the Publick, it can best judge of the Parallel betwixt this and the *Dettingen Campaign*, which will go pretty near to enable them to form a Judgment betwixt

twixt an H——n and a Broad-bottom'd M——y : I shall therefore conclude in the Words of one great General to another, the Day after the late melancholy Defeat, *We have had our Frolick.*

**The SPEECH of the Elector of Hanover,
to the pretended Parliament met at West-
minster, on Thursday the Seventeenth Day
of October, 1745.**

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

THE open and unnatural Rebellion, which has broke out, and is still continuing in *Scotland*, has obliged me to call you together sooner than I intended ; and I shall lay nothing before you at present, but what immediately relates to our Security at Home, reserving all other Considerations to a farther Opportunity. So wicked and daring an Attempt, in favour of a Popish Pretender to my Crown, headed by his Eldest Son, carried on by Numbers of Traiterous and Desperate Persons within the Kingdom, and encouraged by my Enemies A-broad, requires the immediate Advice, and Assistance of my Parliament to suppress and extinguish it. The Duty and Affection for me, and my Government, and the vigilant and zealous Care for the Safety of the Nation, which have with so much Unanimity been shewn by my faithful Subjects, give me the firmest Assurance, that you are met together resolved to act with a Spirit becoming a Time of Common Danger, and with such Vigour, as will end in the Confusion of all Those, who have engaged in, or fomented this Rebellion.

I have, throughout the whole Course of my Reign, made the Laws of the Land the Rule of my Government, and the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State, and the Rights of my People, the main End and Aim of all my Actions. It is therefore the more astonishing, that any of my Protestant Subjects, who have known and enjoyed the Benefits resulting from thence, and have heard of the imminent Dangers these Kingdoms were wonderfully delivered from, by the happy Revolution, should by any Arts and Management be deluded into Measures, that must, at once,

once, destroy their Religion and Liberties, introduce Popery and Arbitrary Power, and subject them to a *foreign Yoke*.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I rely on your Affection to me, and your Care and Concern for our Common Safety, to grant me such a Supply, as may enable me entirely to extinguish this Rebellion, effectually to dis- courage any foreign Power from assisting the Rebels, and to re- store the Peace of the Kingdom; for which Purpose I will or- der proper Estimates to be laid before you. Amongst the many ill Consequences of this wicked Attempt, the extraordinary Bur-then, which it must bring upon my faithful Subjects, very sensi- bly affects me. But let those answer for it, whose Treason has occasioned it, and my People be convinced what they owe to those Disturbers of our Peace, who are endeavouring to make this King- dom a Scene of Blood and Confusion.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

The many evident Proofs this Parliament has given of their Duty, Fidelity, and Affection to me, and of their steady Adhe- rence to the present happy Establishment, and the true Interest of their Country, make me repose myself entirely on the Zeal and Vigour of your Proceedings and Resolutions. I am confident you will act like Men, who consider that every Thing dear and valuable to them is attacked; and I question not, but, by the Blessing of GOD, we shall, in a short Time, see this Rebellion end, not only in restoring the Tranquillity of my Government, but in procuring greater Strength to that excellent Constitution, which it was designed to subvert. The Maxims of this Consti- tution shall ever be the Rules of my Conduct. The Interest of me, and my People, is always the same, and inseparable. In this Common Interest let us unite; and all those, who shall heartily and vigorously exert themselves in this Just and Na- tional Cause, may always depend on my Protection and Fa- vour.

OBSERVATIONS on the foregoing Speech.

THOU the present War between the King and the Duke of Hanover be most unjustly stiled a *Rebellion*, no Man will

will deny it to be *open*; but sure nothing can be more ridiculous and absurd than to call it either *wicked* or *unnatural*. Is any Thing less wicked or unnatural than for a Prince, most unjustly deprived of his Birth-right, to endeavour to recover it by Force of Arms? Is it wicked or unnatural for those who are sensible of the Wrong done to the *Royal Family*, under whose Favour and Protection they have so long flourished, and acquired their Titles and Estates, to endeavour to assist that same Royal Family in so lawful a Claim? And is not this the Case of the greatest Part of the Nobility and Gentry of the whole Island? Have not all their Predecessors acknowledged the Title of the *STEWARTS*, and sworn over and over to maintain it? This Motive indeed regards great Numbers, and ought to be seriously considered by all those that have any Sparks of Honour remaining; but the next regards all the Inhabitants of what Rank or Degree soever. Is any Thing more natural, than for an oppressed People to endeavour to throw off a Yoke that galls them to the Quick, and to rid themselves of a foreign and illegal Government, under which they have so long groaned to no Purpose?

What the *common Danger* spoken of is, let the Elector make out, That he is in Danger of losing a Crown to which he has no Right, is not to be disputed: But what has any Man else to fear? It is in every Subject's Power to preserve his Religion, Life, Liberty and Estate. Neither the King nor Prince intends to deprive any Man of these: Their *Declarations* are full on the Subject; and when Success crowns their Arms, it will be as little their Interest as it is their Inclination to break their Word.

The Elector asserts, that he has, throughout the whole Course of his Reign, made the Laws of the Land the *Rule* of his Government; but he had spoken more properly, had he said, that not only he himself, but his Predecessor before him, had, by the Help of the most barefaced Corruption, made the Laws of the Land to square with their Goverment. Had it been such as the Elector here describes it, it would scarce have been in the Power of one Man, how bold and enterprizing soever, to shake the Foundations of his Throne.

If the Septennial and Riot Acts, the South Sea, Charitable Corporation and Excise Schemes, the open and unnatural Venality and Corruption of Parliaments, the frequent Wars, Expeditions and ignominious Treaties about *Bremen* and *Verden*, the Numbers of foreign Troops, particularly the *Hanoverians* taken into

into *English* Pay, the Usage the *British* Troops have since met with, and the immense Load of Debt contracted for such Purposes, were all designed for the Good of *Great Britain*, it might be wondered that the Nation should be weary of so wise and farterly an Administration. But if the contrary be true to a Demonstration, what Wonder is it, that those who are no longer able to bear so much Oppression, should endeavour to find a Remedy for it, when so fair an Opportunity is offered them ?

There are few indeed among us, but have heard of the famous *Revolution* which happened in the Year 1688 : But all those who are acquainted with any Thing more than the bare Name of it, must know that it was, as to the Generality of these Nations, the Effect of Chance and Surprize, and not of any previous Deliberation. Not one in an hundred of those who then called over the Prince of *Orange*, ever dream'd of dethroning the King, much less of banishing the Royal Family, to make Room for Strangers. The Ambition of an unnatural Nephew and Son-in-law, rendered him an *Usurper*, after he had entred the Kingdom as a *Deliverer*. By his rough and inhuman Usage, he first drove away the King, whose Errors he pretended to redress ; then he imprisioned and forced him a second Time to make his Escape : After this he called a *Convention*, an Assembly utterly unknown to the *English* Laws and Constitution. These People declared the King had *abdicated*, though he *retired* only to preserve his Life and Liberty, when in imminent Danger. From hence they proceeded to give the Crown to the Prince of *Orange*, without any Regard to the Rights of an Infant Prince, to whose Charge it was indeed unnatural to impute any Fault, unless it were one, to be born among us : And his Highness with equal Generosity, as well as Authority, made them a *Parliament* : Lo the Ground-work of the happy Revolution ! to patch up which, such immense Quantities of Blood and Treasure have been since expended, and which it seems cannot be supported without *foreign Armies*, called over every now and then to maintain the Rights of a free People, who either cannot or will not fight for themselves, or when they offer it, are not to be trusted.

But why the Gentlemen of the House of Commons, should from hence see Occasion to *increase* the usual Expences, is hard to conceive. Are all the others to be still continued, and *foreign Prize-fighters* to be maintained abroad as well as at home ? Are the Wants of the Queen of *Hungary*, now Empress, still to be supplied, and is *English* Blood and *Treasure* to be lavished in

Quarrels they have nothing to do with? Is this the Tenderness of a Father to his good Subjects, whilst he calls for Vengeance on the Heads of those, who have but too much Reason to be weary of being so?

C O P Y

O F A

LETTER from the Duke of *Berwick*, to the Duke of *Fitz-James*, dated from *Gaeta*, *August 7. 1734.* N. S. In Relation to his Royal Highness the PRINCE of *Wales*, in the 14th Year of his Age; and is now come to *Scotland* for our Deliverance from *German Bondage*.

DEAR BROTHER,

THE Siege of *Gaeta* is now over, blessed be GOD, and though a very short one, I suffered more while it lasted, than in any Siege I have been heretofore present at.

You may easily imagine the Uneasiness I talk of, were my Anxiety and Concern for the Person of *CHARLES Prince of Wales*. The KING his Father sent him hither, under my Care, to witness the Siege; and laid his Commands on me, not only to direct him, but even to shew him every Thing that merited his Attention; and, I must confess, that made me pass some as uneasy Moments as ever I met with from the croflest Accidents of my bypast Life. Just on his Arrival, I conducted him to the Trenches, where he shewed not the least Surprise at the Enemies Fire, even when the Balls were hissing about his

his Ears. I was relieved, the Day following, from the Trenches ; and, as the House I lodged in, was very much exposed, the Enemy discharged, at once, Five Piece of Cannon against it ; which made me move my Quarters. The PRINCE, arriving a Moment after, would, at any Rate, go into the House, tho' I did all I could to dissuade him from it, by representing to him the Danger he was exposing himself to, yet he staid in it a very considerable Time, with an undisturbed Countenance, tho' the Walls had been pierced through with the Cannon Ball. In a Word, this PRINCE discovers, *That in Great Princes, whom Nature has mark'd out for Heroes, Valour does not wait the Number of Years.* I am now, blessed be GOD for it, rid of all my Uneasiness, and joyfully indulge myself in the Pleasure of seeing the PRINCE adored by Officers and Soldiers. His Manner and Conversation are really bewitching ; and you may lay your Account, that were it otherwise, I would not have kept it a Secret from you. We set out for Naples in a Day or two, where I am pretty certain his ROYAL HIGHNESS will charm the Neapolitans, as much as he has done our Troops. The King of Naples is much taken with his polite Behaviour ; and there is not the least Necessity of suggesting to him what is either proper for him to do or say. I wish to GOD, that some of the greatest Sticklers in England against the Family of STEWARTS, had been Eye-Witnesses of this PRINCE's Resolution during that Siege, and I am firmly perswaded they would soon change their Way of thinking. In his very Countenance, I discover something so happy, that presages to him the greatest Felicity. I flatter'd myself, that this particular Account would give you Pleasure : And, for my personal Concerns, I tell you I am in perfect good Health. Time will not allow me to say any more. I shall write you more fully from Naples ; and, in the mean Time, be perswaded, *Dear Brother,* that my Affection toward you is beyond all Expression.

BERWICK.

Ex-

EXCERPTS of some other LETTERS from
the Camp at *Gaeta*, bearing Date *August*
7. 1734. in Relation to his Royal Highness
the PRINCE.

I Can't express to you, how much our whole Army is charmed with *CHARLES Prince of Wales*. Never was any Prince endowed with so much vivacity, nor appeared more cheerful, in all the Attacks. If he had been Master of his own Inclinations, he never would have quit the Trenches; and was overheard say, *That the Noise of the Cannon was more pleasant Musick to him, than that of the Opera's at Rome*. The whole Employment of his Grace the Duke of Berwick (under whose Directions he was) was to hinder him from exposing himself too rashly; and, I assure you, it was not an easy Task.

The PRINCE having gone towards a Place, where a Detachment from the whole Army were making *Gabions* and *Fascines*, &c. and mixing with the Soldiers, they were struck with Wonder and Astonishment, when they heard this young PRINCE speaking to each of them, in their Turn, their own Language; *to the Walloons, he spoke French; Spanish to the Spaniards; and Italian to the Italians*, being perfect Master of these three Languages. The whole Soldiers flock'd about him, and disputed amongst themselves, who should have the Honour of speaking a Word to him. It was really a delightful Spectacle to behold this young PRINCE amidst a Crowd of Soldiers, sporting and talking familiarly with them, being not one Whit more puzzled how to entertain them, than an Officer, who had spent most of his Time in Armies, would have been. You may easily conclude, that a young PRINCE so affable, and of so charming a Behaviour, can't fail of being adored both by Officers and Soldiers.

The Day after his Arrival, he dined with the *King of Naples*, who asked him, If he was not much fatigued

gued with his Journey? I feel now no more Fatigue (re-
ply'd the PRINCE) since I have the Pleasure of see-
ing your Majesty and your Army.

Two Days ago, the Cockade he wore in his Hat dropped from it, in the King's Presence: The Count of St. Estevan took it up, and would have sitten it on again; but as he went about it very awkwardly, the King said, he would do it himself, which he did accordingly. The PRINCE, in receiving his Hat from the King, said to him, in a most graceful Manner, "Sir, since "your Majesty does me the Honour to adjust this Cockade, "I'll endeavour to preserve it as long as I live. In fine, I would never have done, if I were to give you an exact Account of every Thing that's said and done by this amiable PRINCE, whom we all adore.

From the Camp at Gaeta, August 6. 1734.

THE PRINCE exceeds every Thing I was capable of fancying about him, and meets here with as many Admirers as he hath Spectators. When talking to this and the other Person, about their respective Employments, one would imagine, that he had made the Inclinations of those he converses with his particular Study. The King of Naples was struck with Wonder, to find in the Dawn of Years, such ripe Thoughts, and so much Prudence, which are rarely to be met with, even in Princes arrived at full Maturity of Age. All that have seen him affirm, *That he is born to a happy Fate, and to make others so too.* For us, we only repine at the short Stay he is like to make among us; and all of us sincerely wish, that he would not leave us before the Campaign is over; for besides, that every Day would gain him new Conquests of Hearts, he would, by that Time, be Master of our Art.

I am, &c.

CHARLES Prince of *Wales, &c.* Regent of the Kingdoms of *Scotland, England, France and Ireland,* and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHEREAS We have seen a certain scandalous and malicious Paper, published in the Stile and Form of a Proclamation, bearing Date the 1st instant, wherein, under Pretence of bringing Us to Justice, like Our Royal Ancestor King *Charles* the I. of blessed Memory, there is a Reward, of Thirty Thousand Pounds *Sterling*, promised to those who shall deliver Us into the Hands of Our Enemies : We could not but be moved with a just Indignation at so insolent an Attempt. And tho' from Our Nature and Principles We abhor and detest a Practice so unusual among Christian Princes, We cannot, but out of a just Regard to the Dignity of our Person, promise the like Reward of Thirty Thousand Pounds *Sterling*, to him or those who shall seize and secure, till Our further Orders, the Person of the Elector of *Hanover*, whether landed, or attempting to land, in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions. Should any fatal Accident happen from hence, let the Blame ly entirely at the Door of those who first set the infamous Example.

CHARLES P. R.

Given in Our Camp at *Kinlocheill,*
August the 22d, 1745.

By His Highness's Command,

J O. MURRAY.

CHARLES Prince of *Wales, &c.* Regent of *Scotland, England, France and Ireland,* with the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHereas we are informed, That several considerable Sums are now remaining, not only in the Hands of the late and present Receivers and Collectors of the Revenues of Customs and

and Excise in *Scotland*, but also in the Hands of the several late and present Receivers, Chamberlains and Collectors of his Majesty's Land Rents and Casualties ; and that there are also considerable Balances, now remaining in Arrear, in the Hands of the several Sheriffs of Shires, Stewarts of Stewartries, and Bailies of Bailiaries and Regalities ; as also considerable Arrears now due and resting to his Majesty by several of his Vassals, Feuars, Royal Boroughs, and others ; and we being resolved to levy the several Sums so due, and in Arrear to his Majesty, with as little Expence and Charges as possible to his Majesty's Lieges : THESE are therefore, in his Majesty's Name and Authority, requiring and commanding all and every the Receivers, Collectors, Chamberlains, Vassals, and others aforesaid, forthwith to transmit to our Secretary's Office at *Holy-rood-house*, just and true Accompts of their respective Intromissions, or Arrears, now remaining in their Hands ; and that they immediately thereafter pay, or cause the same to be paid, to *John Murray of Broughton, Esq;* our Secretary, whose Receipt we hereby declare to be a sufficient Warrant and Discharge to all Persons concerned : Hereby certifying all such as shall neglect or refuse to pay in the several Sums due by them respectively, that they will be treated as Rebels to his Majesty's Person and Government. And for the Encouragement of all such Receivers, Collectors, Chamberlains, Feuars, and others aforesaid, readily and chearfully to pay up their respective Balances or Arrears, an Abatement at the Rate of *10 per Cent.* shall be allowed them, on Payment of their respective Sums in Gold or Silver ; and shall be likewise exem'd, freed and relieved of the ordinary Fees payable in Exchequer, at fitting their Accompts, or clearing their Aeques. Excepting herefrom all such of his Majesty's loving Subjects, as already have, or shall within the Space of twenty Days after the Publication hereof, repair to his Majesty's Royal Standard, in order to join themselves in our Service ; Hereby promising, in his Majesty's Name, That the several Feu and other Duties, payable by such, shall be fully discharged, without Payment of any Fee or Reward whatsoever. And we ordain these Presents to be published at the Market-Cross of *Edinburgh*, that none may pretend Ignorance.

*Given at his Majesty's Palace of Holy-rood-house, the
15th Day of October, 1745.*

By his Highness's Command,

Jo. MURRAY.

PRO.

PROCLAMATION for Volunteers to join themselves in Regiments, &c.

WHeras it is necessary, for preserving the Regularity of our Army, that all Volunteers that have, or may offer their Service to us, join themselves to some Regiment of Foot or Horse, or Train of Artillery, so that they may be mustered, paid, and do Duty along with them ; we therefore hereby order all the said Volunteers already in our Service, to join us as aforesaid, within Forty eight Hours after the Publication hereof ; and such as shall hereafter offer their Service to us, are to join as aforesaid within Forty eight Hours after their Arrival at our Army. And we hereby prohibite and discharge, under our highest Displeasure, any Person or Persons to wear Cockades, unless they be join'd as said is, or belong to the Conductors of our Baggage, Forage, Provisions, Household, or other Branch of our Service.

*Given at our Palace of Holy-rood-house, the 22d Day
of October, 1745.*

By his Highness's Command,

Jo. MURRAY.

To the Commanders, Officers and Sailors, at
present employed in our Royal Navy.

J. R.

THE Nature and Situation of our Dominions, and those Principles, which, whenever truly pursued, have enabled them to make so great a Figure in the World, cannot but be a sufficient Inducement to us to accompany a Copy of our gracious Declaration, which we here send you, with our serious Advice, and earnest Desire to shew yourselves at this Juncture, what you have been always reputed to be, one of the chief Supports of the English Throne, and of the Wealth and Prosperity of the Nation.

How little you have been considered as such, since a foreign Family has usurped the Government, your own Experience may suffi-

sufficiently demonstrate. Since that Time have you been any otherways employed than in protecting the private Patrimony of the Usurpers, and supporting Treaties and Negotiations, begun and carried on for narrow and selfish Views, without any Regard to the Interest of the Publick ? What Numbers of your best Heads and Hands have perished by infectious Distempers in distant Climates, whither mighty Squadrons have been frequently sent, and sometimes continued from Year to Year, to be idle Spectators of the Oppression of the *English Trade* ?

For such Expeditions as these, from which neither Profit nor Honour was to be expected, how have you not been harassed with frequent Pressing and continued Hardships, to the great Detriment of your Families, as well as to the Trade of the Nation ?

When a few Years since the Spirit of the Nation rouzed itself, and by repeated Outcries obliged the Usurper to appear willing to espouse its Cause, you had indeed Reason to entertain better Hopes : A War was declared in Defence of the *British Trade* and Dominion of the Seas. But how has that War been carried on ? As if your Ruin had been at the Bottom intended ; and your Valour has served only to make the ill Conduct, or something worse of those from whom you received your Orders, more conspicuous : *Cartagena, Porto-Bello, Chagra, &c.* will be eternal Monuments of the one and the other.

But we hope the Time is now come, when you will have no Reason to fear the further Pursuit of such destructive Schemes. We have inherited from our Royal Father, under whose Command, as High Admiral, the Fleet of *England* once made such a glorious Figure, the particular Love he bore to the Navy, as well as his Title to the Crown ; and as soon as it shall have pleased the Almighty to place us on the Throne, our firm Purpose is to consider you as the chief Bulwark of the Nation, and to make you partake, in a distinguishing Manner, of the Wealth and Happiness you procure to your Fellow-Subjects.

By our aforesaid Declaration, you will see our gracious Intentions towards such of you as shall be the most early and forward in espousing our Cause ; to which we shall only add, That those, who shall distinguish themselves more particularly by their zealous Endeavours in our's and our Country's Service, may be assured of receiving further and more special Marks of our Royal Favour.

Given at our Court, the 23d Day of December, 1743. J. R.
G By

By his Royal Highness the Prince-Regent,

THese are requiring all the Heriots and Proprietors of Land within the County of *Mid-Lothian*, to repair to our Secretary's Office at *Holy-rood-house*, betwixt and *Friday* next, and pay all the Cess or Land-Tax due by them at and preceeding *Michaelmas* last; and for ascertaining their said Cess, they are to bring with them their last Receipt or Receipts, which is to be the Rule for their Payment: Certifying hereby, that if punctual Obedience is not given to this Order, military Execution shall be forthwith thereafter ordered against the Goods and Effects of the Transgrossors.

Holy-rood-house,
28th October 1745.

By His Highness's Command,

JO. MURRAY.

CCHARLES, Prince of *Wales*, &c. Regent of *Scotland*, *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

WHereas we are informed, That several Thefts and Robberies have been committed in the City of *Edinburgh*, and Neighbourhood thereof, by Villains assuming the Character of Soldiers belonging to our Army, as well as by others; being in some Measure encouraged therein from Hopes of Impunity, by reason that the Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Officers of the Law, neglect to discharge their Duty in that Behalf, notwithstanding the Protection and Countenance given them by our Declaration of the Tenth of *May* last.

And whereas we are heartily disposed to discourage such Practices by all Means possible:

We therefore hereby promise, That if any of the Effects stolen or robbed as aforesaid, shall be returned within three Days after the Publication hereof, to *John Hislop* Store-keeper to the City of *Edinburgh*, no Questions shall be asked at the Persons so returning them: But if any of these stolen or robbed Effects shall thereafter be discovered, the Person or Persons in whose Custody the same shall be found, shall be punished with the utmost Rigour.

gour. And for the more effectual detecting of the Robbers, Stealers, or Receivers of the Effects aforesaid, we hereby promise a Reward of Five Pounds Sterling, to be paid by our Secretary, upon the Conviction of each Offender.

*Given at our Palace of Holy-rood-houſe, the 28th Day
of October 1745.*

By His Highneſſ's Command,

Jo. MURRAY.

CHARLES, Prince of *Wales*, Regent of the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

B eing come to recover the King our Father's just Rights, for which we are arrived with all his Authority, we are sorry to find that you should prepare to obstruct our Passage. We therefore, to avoid the Effusion of *English* Blood, hereby require you to open your Gates, and let us enter, as we desire, in a peaceable Manner; which if you do, we shall take Care to preserve you from any Insult, and set an Example to all *England* of the Exactness with which we intend to fulfil the King our Father's Declarations and our own. But, if you shall refuse us Entrance, we are fully resolved to force it by such Means as Providence has put into our Hands; and then it will not perhaps be in our Power to prevent the dreadful Consequences which usually attend a Town's being taken by Assault. Consider seriously of this, and let me have your Answer within the Space of two Hours; for we shall take any farther Delay as a peremptory Refusal, and take our Measures accordingly.

By His Highneſſ's Command,

Jo. MURRAY.

COPY,

COPY, DECLARATION Lord JOHN DRUMMOND, Commander [in chief of His most Christian Majesty's Forces in Scotland: [Translated from the French.]

WE Lord JOHN DRUMMOND, Commander in chief of His most Christian Majesty's Forces in *Scotland*, do hereby Declare, That We are come to this Kingdom with written Orders, to make War against the King of *England*, Elector of *Hanover*, and all his Adherents: And that the positive Orders, We have from His most Christian Majesty, are to attack all His Enemies in this Kingdom, whom he has declared to be those, who will not immediately join and assist, as far as will ly in their Power, the Prince of *Wales*, Regent of *Scotland*, &c. his Alley, and whom he is resolved, with the Concurrence of the King of *Spain*, to support in taking the Kingdoms of *Scotland*, *England* and *Ireland*, if necessary, at the Expence of all the Men and Money he is Master of. To which Kingdoms the Family of *Stewart* have the just and undisputable Title: And his most Christian Majesty's positive Orders are, That his Enemies should be used in this Kindgom in Proportion to the Harm they do, or intend to do his Royal Highness's Cause.

Given at Montrose, the 2d December 1745.

JO. DRUMMOND.

5 JY 62

The

The PARALLEL.

BRITAIN with half an Eye may see
 Of all her Woe the Spring,
Foreign Domains, tho' poor they be,
 And a *Disputed King*.

Then, *Britons*, do not, as the *Jews*,
 Your rightful Prince reject * ;
 A Prince ! who every Title shews,
 To merit your Respect :
 But while it is To-day compound,
 And snatch the proser'd Bliss,
 Lest you become to Nations round,
 A Proverb and a His.

* *St. John xix. 5.*

[*To be continued.*]

I N D E X

*Of all the Orders, Proclamations, and other
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